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THREE CENTS

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{ Eighteen }  
Page

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## STRIKE SPREADS IN CANADA; TOWNS IN ALBERTA AFFECTED

Labor Unrest Extends to Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge, While Eastern Cities Are Taking Strike Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Labor situation in Canada has certainly not decreased in gravity during the last 24 hours. To Winnipeg has now come to be added Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge in the Province of Alberta in which strikes have taken place. Regina in Saskatchewan is taking a vote, and the latest advices would indicate that a general strike will be in force by Thursday. In British Columbia, in both the capital, Victoria, and the city of Vancouver strikes are threatened.

Coming to the east, a vote of the various unions has been taken in Toronto which was favorable to a strike by 12 to 1, and it is reported that a general strike has been ordered for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. A message from Montreal states that Labor officials in that city have expressed the fear that if Toronto has decided upon a strike, Montreal would follow.

As far as Winnipeg itself is concerned, according to information received here, there is no material change in the situation, with no chance of an immediate settlement. A telegram received from the Winnipeg branch of the Great War Veterans Association reads as follows:

"No change in the strike situation, dominion and provincial government ordered postal and telephone employees back. They have not gone back. Mail partly distributed by volunteers, also telephones; everything quiet."

Strike Committee's Case

A telegram coming from Winnipeg states that the Labor News, which is edited by the man who has been described as the leader of the strikers, the Rev. W. Ivens, contains the following editorial notice:

"The strike committee has sent its terms of settlement to the Mayor. They call for the recognition of right of collective bargaining, the recognition of the metal trades' council and the building trades' council, and there is the statement of all the strikers that, without prejudice, they have made the above offer in writing to the provincial government. The committee has interviewed Senator Robertson, Dominion Minister of Labor.

With these things clearly in mind it cannot be said in the future that Labor has not tried to reach a settlement before calling upon the whole Dominion to assist.

"There is no misunderstanding among the workers as to where the opposition comes from, or what the real issues are. The metal trades employers are backed by the committee of 1000 which is but another name for the greater Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Manufacturers Association. They are composed of the financial barons of the city. They refuse to recognize the right of collective bargaining and to pay a living wage. The moment they are willing to concede these two points, that moment the solution is here."

Labor's Power Increases

"Labor is steadily increasing in power. The future is full of dread uncertainty for capitalism, so Labor here must be broken if it can be done by hook or by crook. That is why the matter has been taken out of the hands of the men primarily concerned, and handed over to the committee of 1000.

"The committee of 1000 has arrogated to itself the leadership of the population. It divides the city into two groups of strikers and citizens. It lauds the one and maligns the other. The one group is entered into battalions to learn how to shoot the other group. Those who propose to do the shooting are those who uphold law and order while those who have caused not a single case of unrest are anarchists and Bolsheviks."

In the lobbies of the House of Commons here, almost the only subject of discussion is the Labor outlook, which is generally regarded as threatening. The Cabinet council meetings today have, it is said, been almost entirely devoted to the social unrest throughout Canada.

Winnipeg May Be Isolated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—(via Minneapolis, Minnesota)—The general strike committee yesterday defied the federal and provincial governments, and to sober-minded citizens this can spell only one thing—revolution. On Friday the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, issued an ultimatum to the postal workers who are out in sympathy with the metal and building trades—that all postal employees must be back on their jobs on Monday, May 26, at noon, or their names would be struck from the list of federal servants.

After the stated hour of grace, new employees would be engaged upon a permanent basis. At a mass meeting in Victoria Park, L. Pickup, postal workers' representative on the strike committee, announced that the striking government employees had voted to stand together and ignore the command to return to duty. The provincial government issued a similar ultimatum to the striking telephone employees.

Word has come that organized Labor leaders in Saskatoon, Minnedosa, Portage La Prairie, and Brandon, Manitoba, have called a strike in sympathy with Winnipeg laborers. The railway running trades threatened to go out at midnight last night thus absolutely shutting Winnipeg off from communication with the outside world, as there is scarcely a good road leading out of the city which extends any distance beyond its borders. Although deprived of mail and telegraph service for 10 days, travelers on out-going trains have taken letters and mailed them in Minneapolis, Toronto, Regina, etc.

There is still plenty of food in Winnipeg. Nobody who has the price paid goes without. Butter is the one commodity unobtainable in numerous stores. No butter is being made at the creameries, but milk is delivered daily.

The Brandon City authorities have sent an urgent appeal for help to the attorney-general. They report that the strikers have shut off the water supply from hospitals. A walk-out occurred there yesterday morning.

"It is up to the citizens of Winnipeg to stand firm and resist the effort made here to overturn proper authority," was the statement made by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, who is here with the Hon. G. Robertson in connection with the strike situation.

## NC-4 COMPLETES ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Distance of 3150 Miles to Lisbon From Rockaway Beach, Long Island, Is Covered in Approximately 46 Hours' Flying Time

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal (Tuesday)—

Bridging the Atlantic Ocean by a heavier-than-air machine for the first time, the American seaplane NC-4, in command of Lieutenant-Commander Albert Cushing Read, accompanied by five companions reached here at 8:02 o'clock this evening (Lisbon time).

A hearty welcome was extended to the Americans from the craft in the harbor and from the shore where whistles, cheers and the firing of guns greeted their arrival. It was announced that the NC-4 will proceed to Plymouth, England, tomorrow, if the weather permits, and the ensigns are found to be working satisfactorily.

The American destroyer Stockton will be stationed between Plymouth and Brest, France, to help direct the NC-4 and render aid if help should be needed.

Today's flight from Ponta Delgada in the Azores was smooth and uneventful, according to members of the NC-4's crew.

Congratulations were showered upon Lieutenant-Commander Read and his crew by Portuguese officials, who immediately started to carry out a celebration tonight for the Americans.

The NC-4, since leaving Rockaway Beach, Long Island, on May 8 has covered 3150 nautical miles in approximately 46 hours' flying time. The 800 miles from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon was covered in about 10 hours and at the rate of approximately 80 nautical miles an hour.

The fastest seaplane record ever made across the Atlantic was by the Mauretania in 1909 which covered the distance in four days, 13 hours, and 41 minutes.

When the American planes NC-1, NC-3 and NC-4 left Rockaway Beach, New York, the NC-1 and NC-3 made a continuous trip to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The NC-4 was forced to alight off Chatham, Massachusetts, and be towed into the harbor there. It was repaired and continued its flight to Trepassey on May 14, arriving at Halifax the same day and at Trepassey the following day.

On May 16 the three seaplanes left Trepassey for the Azores. The NC-4 was the first to reach the islands arriving at Horta the following day. It was in the air for 12 hours. After being lost in a fog the crew of the NC-1 was picked up by a Greek steamer and taken to Horta. The machine was lost.

The NC-3 was missing for 52 hours before she finally entered the harbor at Ponta Delgada under her own power. It was found necessary to release her from the contest because she was too badly damaged by the sea and wind.

Congratulations on Hawker Flight

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

Mrs. Harry G. Hawker has received a telegram from King George and Queen Alexandra congratulating her on the safety of her husband and his companion, Lieutenant-Commander Grieve.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The following statement has been issued by the Premier of Australia in connection with Harry G. Hawker's attempted trans-Atlantic flight.

"Australia, whose soldiers have done things the world will not forget, is proud of Harry Hawker, and the Australian delegation hails him as a worthy son of the great land which gave him birth. The flight was for the purpose of testing the ability of an airplane to cross a great space in a new way. Technically the airplane has yet to be proved, but Hawker's attempt has more than proved the ability of the men who operate those machines. It is a great thing to know we can still produce brave men. It is perhaps greater that the whole world, after five years of war, still admires bravery."

## LEGALIZATION OF FRAUD SEEN IN BILL

United States Mineral Lands Leasing Measure Is Said to Contain a Number of Exceedingly Objectionable Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The mineral lands leasing bill that barely failed of passage at the last session of Congress, and which, it is announced, is to be brought up again at the present special session, has some exceedingly objectionable features, according to those who are familiar with the situation.

The Brandon City authorities have sent an urgent appeal for help to the attorney-general. They report that the strikers have shut off the water supply from hospitals. A walk-out occurred there yesterday morning.

"It is up to the citizens of Winnipeg to stand firm and resist the effort made here to overturn proper authority," was the statement made by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, who is here with the Hon. G. Robertson in connection with the strike situation.

MR. DANIELS WOULD FORGO LARGE NAVY

Secretary Tells Committee That League Makes It Unnecessary Understanding Between the United States and Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Complete abandonment of the enlarged naval program so strongly urged by the Administration on the Sixty-Fifth Congress was recommended to the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who recently returned from Europe, where he had conferences with chiefs of the British Admiralty. He gave as reasons for his change of view the acceptance by the large powers of the League of Nations' covenant, with its provision for diminution of armaments to a point consistent with domestic safety.

It is remembered that when the adoption of the enlarged program defeated by the filibuster in the Senate was urged on the last Congress, Mr. Daniels argued that the proposed increase in naval power would be necessary whether or not there was a League of Nations.

It was urged on the last Congress, Mr. Daniels argued that the proposed increase in naval power would be necessary whether or not there was a League of Nations.

It is believed that the League of Nations' covenant, with its provision for diminution of armaments to a point consistent with domestic safety,

Right here, it is pointed out, is an opening through which many of the fraudulent claimants may have their claims put on a legitimate basis. In order to do this, all one would have to do would be to dispose of his claim to some one who did not know of its fraudulence.

In fact, the fraudulent claimant could guarantee to the innocent purchaser that he would find the claim perfectly sound, for as soon as the transfer should be made, if the proposed bill were to pass, the claim would become perfectly legitimate and subject to all the benefits bestowed on it by the law.

The argument for this provision, said one who is thoroughly familiar with the California oil land situation, is that innocent purchasers of fraudulent claims should be protected. But the question arises as to why such purchasers should be given special protection.

The purchaser of stolen goods is not protected, the theory being that people will thus be made to take good care as to what kind of goods they buy; and it seems to me that this idea should hold good in this case. In fact I regard this paragraph as thoroughly bad and one calculated to open the way for fraudulent practice.

Legalization of Fraud

"Indeed, the bill would validate most of the so-called fraudulent oil claims, that is, those against which the government cannot thoroughly establish fraud; would endanger the integrity of the two naval reserves; would permit the granting of title to 640 acres of oil land, while the one who received this amount could lease preferentially 1920 acres more; and would give away practically all of the phosphate lands which the House Committee estimated to be worth \$90,000,000.

Furthermore by collusive bidding individuals or corporations could get control of fairly large acreage of oil land.

"Ever since 1915, when there were 58,000,000 barrels of oil in storage in California, the supply of oil on hand has been decreasing until on April 30, 1919, there were only 30,288,045 barrels in storage. This fact together with the fact that the navy has adhered to an oil burning design in ship construction, which could not be changed without practically rebuilding the ships, shows how imperative it is that the supply of oil be insured for the life of all the ships now built and those being constructed.

Program Recommended

Secretary Daniels recommended that all the ships in the 1916 program be completed. There are 10 capital ships which have not been built; four battleships and six battle cruisers.

Contracts for two of the battleships have been awarded and awards will be made soon for the other two.

"Will the League of Nations require the United States to do great deal of policing of the sea?" asked Fred A. Britten, Representative from Illinois.

"Just what each nation will do in this respect and its policy as to future naval construction cannot be decided until our representatives discuss with representatives of other nations those questions," replied Mr. Daniels.

"I might add that the policy of all the nations engaged with us in this war has been to stop new construction.

Mr. Lloyd George, with whom I discussed this matter, is of this opinion and the view of all statesmen is that the nations that shall become a part of the League of Nations should do nothing looking toward the strengthening of their naval forces until the League of Nations shall have become operative."

## BROOKLYN TEACHER DEFENDS BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The local board of education has found Benjamin Glassberg, a teacher of history in the Commercial High School in Brooklyn, guilty of defending bolshevism in class and declaring that the United States Government had suppressed the truth about Russian affairs. Under an opinion of the corporation counsel, a majority of the board sat as a court in this case.

What disposition will be made of the case will be decided later. Mr. Glassberg is a member of the Teachers Union, which is expected to take up the case before the State Commissioner of Education in an attempt to reverse the decision of the local board.

PLANS OF WETS TO AVERT PROHIBITION

Association Declares Supreme Court Must Feel Weight of Public Opinion—Elaborate Organization for Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Just what the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, incorporated under the laws of New York in April, 1919, is doing, and who the men are who are directing the movement are revealed in a report of the association which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has had the privilege of examining. The objects set forth in the constitution of the association are:

"In all proper and lawful ways to influence public opinion to the end that the standards of personal liberty

of thought and conduct which were established by the founders of the government of the United States shall be maintained and safeguarded.

"To oppose any impairment of the rights of American citizens as vested in them by the first 10 amendments to the Constitution."

But the two practical aims are set forth as being, first, to prevent the country from going bone dry on July 1, and secondly, to make the Eighteenth Amendment forever inoperative.

Campaign Outlined

The report says that an effort is still

being made to persuade one of the great

captains of industry, a friend of Labor,

to become president of the association.

In the meantime, James Arthur Savy of The New York Times, is acting as

president. An elaborate scheme for

organization is outlined, providing for

immediate work in advertising, motion

pictures, buttons, literature, and the

organization of soldiers. The budget

calls for an expenditure of about \$600,000. The report states:

"The Association Opposed to National Prohibition purposes to follow with its own speakers the speakers of the Anti-Saloon League, who are headed by William Jennings Bryan. Among the speakers whom the association hopes to send out are the following:

W. Bourke Cockran, former

United States Congressman; Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, former United States Senator; Bainbridge Colby of New York; Charles A. Windle of Chicago; Father Duffy, chaplain of the

one hundred and sixty-five United States infantry, A. E. F., formerly of

the sixty-ninth regiment of New York, and others."

Amendment Held Illegal

Asked by Thomas S. Butler, Repre-

sented a method for defeating the

Eighteenth Amendment:

"As to the Federal Prohibition

Amendment, all the lawyers who have

## SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON WINNIPEG STRIKE

**Canadian Premier Says Government Has Taken No Sides Except as Necessary Executive Action May Be So Considered**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

should be distributed per capita among the 28,000,000 persons making up the former Empire, not including Hungary. It is impossible to make 6% percent of the people pay all the debt. If it is argued that the Czechs are entitled to special consideration because they are one of the associated powers, it must be taken into consideration that a majority of the Austrians did not want the war. They were forced to fight, just as the Czechs were. As it stands we have hardly enough money to pay for our daily food, which we are importing in part from the United States.

"We are ready for a peace that will let us live. Our delegates at St. Germain must report to Parliament which has sole authority to decide whether or not to sign the terms."

Austria could live and pay her debts if her frontiers were open fully, the President added. He said he did not approve of the proposed commission to regulate the commerce of the states of the former Austrian Empire, believing that the question of commerce was one of supply and demand which it would be best to leave to business men without government interference. He said that a Danube federation was impossible, adding:

"It would mean the restoration of the old Empire and that the new nations would lose a great part of their sovereignty. It would mean a tariff union, to secure which it would be necessary to arrange customs, taxes, banks, railroads, tariffs, and labor laws of the same kind in all the nations affected which could not be done by treaties, but would require a customs parliament in which the German-Austrians would dominate as in the old Empire because they form a neutral body between the Czechs and Jugoslavs, who are temperamentally different in thought and religion."

### Possibility of Not Signing Terms

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(via London)—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the head of the German peace delegation in an interview with the Versailles correspondent of the Vorwärts, said he went to Versailles with the firm intention of defending what remained for the welfare and happiness of the German people, but that even this remnant had been destroyed by the peace treaty. The count said that it was a question, therefore, whether it could not be better saved by refusing to sign than by submitting as was desired by the Independent Socialists.

The chairman of the German delegation said he certainly would fight to the last in order to try to improve the lot of the working people by negotiation, but that the delegates would be sinning against the interests of the working people if they signed conditions which signified only "perpetual famine and unemployment."

"Should I under pressure from our own misled countrymen sign this sentence of death?" asked Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau.

Questioned as to whether he feared that the demonstrations of the Independent Socialists would be successful in the sense of moving him to abandon his resolve not to sign what he believed would be tantamount to the destruction of the Nation.

Referring to Herr Haase's statement that peace must be signed and that the coming revolution would make it a scrap of paper, he said:

"When I came to Versailles I had the firm hope that the time of scraps of paper had finally passed and that a new age would begin in which only treaties would be signed which would be respected by both sides. I have not abandoned the hope of attaining healthy international morality. A mere scrap of paper will never bear my signature."

Reactionary and military groups in Germany are charged with planning a revival of militarism by the writer, von Gerlach, in Die Freiheit, the Independent Socialist organ of Berlin. He says that under the pretense of organizing a national guard, militia units are being formed in every district or chief town. Rifles are being sent to the various units and the larger ones also receive heavy and light machine guns. The organizations, he adds, are composed mostly of discharged soldiers under the command of discharged officers and non-commissioned officers.

Orders issued by the provincial authorities require that the arms must be cleaned once a month and that meeting places must be prepared beforehand. The writer continues:

"Nothing has been forgotten. When our military authorities start organizing they do it well. But all this is merely a beginning. Once the militia is formed in the boroughs, chief towns, and districts, they will be grouped to form provincial corps. In each region a central military commission will be appointed to assist the local authorities of all questions relating to the organization of the militia."

A movement for the separation of Rhenish Prussia from the rest of Germany is showing positive results, according to a Dusseldorf dispatch to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt. Fifty thousand voters in the city of Aix-la-Chapelle and the immediate neighborhood have signed a petition demanding the establishment of a West German free state. Propagandists, said to be acting under French influence, recently conferred with General Mangin, commander of the French troops in the Mayence district. The clerical newspaper, Echo der Gegendwart, published in Aix-la-Chapelle, states that committees there and in Bonn, Coblenz, Treves, Mayence and Wiesbaden are cooperating with Palatinate Separatists and predicts "important developments within the next few days."

**Presentation of Austrian Terms**  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Austrian peace terms, with the exception of the military, naval and reparation clauses, will be presented to the Austrian delegation on Friday, according to Reuters Limited.

all the people of the country, that, if the needs of the people as a whole are to be regarded, we cannot have a complete dislocation of public services in the country founded upon such reasons as have been put forward by the postal employees of Winnipeg. The government of this country is in an entirely different situation from a private employer. The government employs people who are servants of the people of the country. It differs from a private employer in many respects, but in two important respects:

"In the first place, the service for which it employs people has a direct relation to the maintenance of law and order and, as well, a direct relation to the operation of public services which are necessary for the convenience of the people.

"But in addition to that it does not employ the people for any purpose of private gain or private interest, it is acting merely as the representative of people as a whole, under the mandate, and only so long as it is the mandate of the majority of the people's representatives in Parliament. Therefore, certain considerations which must obviously be taken into account in dealing with the relations between a private employer and those whom he employs, are utterly wanting when we come to consider the situation of persons who are employed in the government service. One would naturally say that inasmuch as the government of the country has and can have no private interest to serve, inasmuch as it represents the people as a whole and acts under the authority of a mandate from Parliament, by whom its acts can be corrected at any time, if they seem to be wrong or unjust, one would suppose that under the circumstances the government might be trusted to act fairly in respect of the remuneration of public servants and in respect of the conditions of their employment.

### Fundamental Considerations

"But I should be prepared to go further than that and say that in appropriate cases the public servants of the country—people usually known as members of the Civil Service—might ask for and obtain a sort of appeal against the government of the country by arbitration or some such method, but always subject to final approval by Parliament, which is the final authority so far as the government of the country is concerned. Now, in dealing with the situation in Winnipeg, there are certain fundamental considerations to which this government is committed and which, I hope, will command themselves to the people's representatives in this Parliament and to the people generally. In the first place, we are absolutely determined that law and order shall be maintained; and in the second place we are of the opinion that members of the Civil Service cannot be permitted to dislocate the public service under the conditions which have arisen in the city of Winnipeg.

"The government directs them to discharge a public duty, a duty to the whole of the people of this country; another authority directs them to disregard that duty. They must make their choice as to whether they will serve the public as a whole, or whether, by disregarding that duty, they will abandon once for all the public service.

"First—To consider and make suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employees;

"Second—To recommend means for insuring that industrial conditions affecting relations between employers and employees shall be reviewed from time to time by those concerned, with a view to improving conditions in the future.

"It was further provided in the order-in-council that the commission should first make a survey and classification of existing Canadian industries secondly, should obtain information as to the character and extent of organization already existing among bodies of employers and employees respectively, and thirdly, should investigate available data as to the progress made by established joint industrial councils in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

### Legislation Not Needed

"The report to the council was made by Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor. This commission is still active at work, and no doubt it will have to consider, if it has not already done so, and in the end report to the government upon the particular question which my honorable friend has raised. He will, therefore, realize that any observations I may make in direct reply to his question must be very guarded terms although I will have something to say about it in a few moments.

"The terms of the order-in-council did not necessitate, and on the other hand they did not preclude, legislation for the purpose of carrying out the report.

"I have no doubt that in this country as well as in other countries the stress and strain of the war have made the adjustment of difficulties between employers and employees more difficult than it would be under ordinary conditions. I do not think there is one among us who has given consideration to the subject at all, who will not agree that taking any nation as a whole which has participated in the war—taking not only those who have fought at the front but those who have remained at home and sought to do their duty there—the people are not quite the same, so far as mental poise and balance are concerned, as they were before the war."

"Now I hope that both employers and employees will endeavor to bear fully in mind all the conditions that I have alluded to, and I hope especially that the employers in this country will bear in mind the principles which were adopted by all the nations represented in the Peace Conference at Paris, and which are included in the peace treaty as presented to the Germans, embodying the views that were accepted by the representatives of all the nations there."

### No Sides Taken

"Now it has been alleged in some quarters that as regards the strike at Winnipeg the government has taken no sides. The government has taken no sides in that dispute, except in so far as necessary executive action, to which I will allude in a moment, may be looked upon in that light. I think it will be obvious to all the members of the House, and, I hope, obvious to

suits might be if that principle that is so defined should be adopted. I repeat once more that I hope in this country we may be able to arrange between employers and employees some understanding and such relations as will prevent the awful waste, the dislocation of public service, and, what is worst of all, the intensely bitter feeling which is engendered by such instances as are now in progress in some parts of the country. The nations of the world have set about at Paris the task of establishing such a society as will prevent war in the future. Well would it not be rather a mockery if the nations engaged in that greatest purpose of all should, in respect of their domestic affairs, permit a condition to continue, and to be perpetuated, which, if it reaches the stage of a general strike, must obviously employ some of the methods which are in use in modern warfare. I should, therefore, think that the report of this commission, and any other action of the government, might eventually bring about between employer and employees in Canada much better understanding and such more perfect realization of the viewpoint of the other as would prevent incidents such as are now transpiring. It seems to me that if we cannot accomplish that all important purpose in respect of our domestic affairs there can not be very much hope for that wider purpose which has been attempted in the constitution of the society of nations, because here in this country we are all living together, we all have the same methods of government, and the same ideals, practically the same aspirations, different interests, sometimes, and sometimes prejudices, but there ought to be much more favorable conditions for industrial purposes in this country through efforts such as I have just now alluded to, that can be reasonably anticipated as a result from the foundation of the society of nations.

### Postmaster's Communication

"I do indeed hope that the strike at Winnipeg may be terminated amicably. It is proper, perhaps, that I should allude also to what has taken place at Calgary and at Edmonton and read the communications which have been addressed to the postal authorities in those cities. On the 24th instant the Postmaster-General addressed this communication to the postmaster at Calgary:

"Regret to learn everything points to sympathetic strike with Winnipeg on part of the postal workers. Government considers such action wholly unwarranted and in violation of the plain duty of postal employees. The prompt handling of His Majesty's mails and the maintenance of the public postal service at this time is the first obligation of every employee under the Post Office Department. For such employees to seek to embarrass or prevent the prompt handling of His Majesty's mails by a sympathetic strike is entirely incompatible with loyal service to the country and all postal employees joining in a sympathetic strike will be deemed to have resigned their positions in His Majesty's service and their places will be promptly filled. All loyal employees will be supported and protected by the government. Make known to employees and keep department promptly informed."

"As far as Winnipeg is concerned, I should add that a report reached me before coming to the House, that 70 of the postal employees have returned to work, and that no difficulty has been experienced in filling the places of those who have not returned to work." In reply to the Hon. Charles Murphy as to the number of postal employees on strike in Winnipeg in relation to the total number of persons on strike there, Sir Robert Borden said that, speaking from memory, those on strike in the postal service number between 500 and 600. In reply to a further question by Mr. D. D. McKenzie, the leader of the Opposition, as to what progress was being made in regard to a settlement of the general strike, Sir Robert Borden stated that for the present he must confine himself to saying that the news received that afternoon was of a distinctly reassuring character.

In reply to the Hon. Charles Murphy as to the number of postal employees on strike in Winnipeg in relation to the total number of persons on strike there, Sir Robert Borden said that, speaking from memory, those on strike in the postal service number between 500 and 600. In reply to a further question by Mr. D. D. McKenzie, the leader of the Opposition, as to what progress was being made in regard to a settlement of the general strike, Sir Robert Borden stated that for the present he must confine himself to saying that the news received that afternoon was of a distinctly reassuring character.

### VICTORIES CLAIMED BY NIGOLAI LENINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—In a wireless message from Moscow to Budapest, Nikolai Lenin states that great victories have been won in the east over Admiral Kolchak's army and declares that this theater and in the south against General Denikin are those where operations must be decided, since the reenforcement of the Lettish and Estonian fronts cannot be as great as is desirable for the present. Theente's attack on Petrograd, says the message, is nothing more than a political demonstration, and whatever is achieved can have only

as a result the effect of placing

the men plotting.

He stated that he joined the L.W.W. at Spokane in June, 1918,

with no intention of respecting its

pledges, following out orders of his

superiors for getting information.

## WELCOME GIVEN TO EARL READING

**Former Ambassador Resumes His Duties in Lord Chief Justice's Court After Absence of Year**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Earl Reading resumed his duties today in the Lord Chief Justice's Court after a year's absence in the United States. In the crowded court were Lady Reading and Mr. John W. Davis, the American Ambassador. In welcoming Lord Reading back, the Lord Chancellor referred to the versatile work which the great judge had done in both the judicial and financial spheres, besides the great contribution he had made to the diplomatic history of the period.

Replying, Lord Reading acknowledged the extraordinary good will shown by the Administration of the United States, and said that it would always be an intense gratification to him to have played a part in cementing more closely the ties between the English-speaking peoples.

The Prime Minister and Mr. Baillou

have addressed striking tributes to Lord Reading on the resumption of his legal duties.

## SENATE FACTIONS GET TOGETHER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Monday)—The breach between the Republican factions of the Senate was settled yesterday at a party conference in which the group of Progressive senators publicly withdrew their opposition to the selection of Senator Penrose as chairman of the Finance Committee, after they had declared that they would continue to oppose his axioms of taxation and governmental finance.

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, speaking for the insurgent senators, said that the fight against Senator Penrose was not a personal one, but that it was based on the latter's views on taxation. He moved that Penrose's name be stricken from the report of the Committee on Committees which recommended him as chairman of the finance. The motion was lost, 34 to 8, and then the Progressives agreed to support Senator Penrose when the Senate votes upon the committee chairmanships today.

Senator Penrose did not attend the conference yesterday, and declined later to comment on what Senator Borah said at the open meeting. The eight Progressives who voted to strike Senator Penrose's name from the Committee on Committees' report were Senators Borah, Cummins, Caperton, Johnson, Kenyon, Lenroot, McCormick and McNary.

## COUNT SOUGHT OIL FOR ITALIAN NAVY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Monday)—Count Max Lovatelli, Italian naval attaché, who has just returned to Washington from Mexico City, where he had difficulties with the Mexican authorities, said yesterday that he was ordered by the Italian Admiralty to inspect the Tampico oil fields with a view to obtaining oil there for the Italian Navy.

The order provides further that "any party hereto after the joinder of issue herein may, upon five days' notice to the other parties, apply to the court to set this cause down for trial upon the merits as upon final hearings."

Judge Mayer denied a motion of District Attorney Caffey that the complainant be restrained from issuing affidavits in rebuttal of the government's affidavits proving that 2.75 beer is intoxicating. Both sides expressed themselves as ready to take the case to trial at once and agreed with Judge Mayer that this was advisable.

## I. W. W. PLOT ALLEGED AT THE BRUCE TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington (Monday)—Testifying for the prosecution in the trial here of James Bruce, I. W. W. organizer, charged with criminal anarchy, T. R. Allison, former sergeant in the intelligence section of the United States Army, said that members of the I. W. W. planned to kill Lieut. F. W. Becker and other army officers in Spokane because they "framed up a fellow worker." Allison said he heard the men plotting. He stated that he joined the I. W. W. at Spokane in June, 1918, with no intention of respecting its pledges, following out orders of his superiors for getting information.

## CHANGES IN VIEWS OF THE DOMINIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Lieutenant-General Currie was entertained today at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor amid a distinguished company. Replying to a toast, Lieutenant-General Currie recalled the achievements of the London troops who had fought side by side with the Canadians, and passed on to review the rapid and drastic changes in the views of the dominions regarding their relations with their motherland. The

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## THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Rheims Cathedral

Rheims Cathedral is to be rebuilt, or rather restored, for France has taken second thought and decided that such restoration is far more desirable for the future than a splendid structure, wrecked by war and left to stand in melancholy demolition as a perpetual reminder of its own destruction. It is even said that "the cold gray of its masonry has turned under fire and flame to delicate rose and ochre tints that will only add to the beauty of the rebuilt church." The plans for the restoration are being made under the direction of Mr. Denoux, architect of the French Historical Monuments, and the first practical steps have been taken toward erecting temporary roofs over the nave, aisles, crossing, and chancel. Fortunately, more than three-quarters of the wonderful stained glass of the cathedral was preserved intact, and can now be put back. A few years hence, when the high-pitched slate roof has been added, it is predicted that the cathedral will have recovered not a little of its old-time beauty.

### Crowded Out

In the days before the war, the Castle of Spandau, some eight miles northwest of Berlin, was famous as the official repository of the German war chest. In the Julius tower of the castle was stored some 120,000,000 marks in gold, the money being part of the war indemnity paid by France in 1871. There it was kept "for the purpose of immediate use in case of war." What happened to this gold reserve in 1914 is not known, but an interesting sidelight is thrown on the great treasure chest by the account which has just come to hand from Berlin describing how some 20,000,000 lei was recently abstracted from the "citadel at Spandau" during the disturbances which followed the signing of the armistice. The money, which was part of the amount hurriedly removed from Rumania when that country was evacuated, was lodged in the citadel because there was no room for it in the Julius tower. Now, what the outside world is interested to know is, Was this Rumanian money crowded out of the Julius tower because the Julius tower was already filled to overflowing with specie? To be sure it was a large sum that claimed admission, no less than 500,000,000 lei, but then anyone who knows the Julius tower knows that it is a large place.

### A Letter From Egypt

There is something peculiarly illuminating in the letter received, some time ago, by Professor Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist, from a colleague in Cairo, telling of the recent disturbances in Egypt, and assuring the professor of the safety of the excavation work at Memphis. "Through it all," writes the professor's correspondent, "one has been able to move about among the people exactly as usual, and talk to them, receiving every civility in return as usual. The trouble has been entirely the effendi (small officials), and their partners, the roughs and professional thieves, the Bedouin and a certain portion of the fellahs lashed into frenzy, for a day or two. It has been a sort of fantasia, all day long one continuous roar of people processing and shouting themselves hoarse. At sunset they all go off peacefully home to sleep, and, an hour after sunset, Cairo is like a dead city without a sound in it. The next morning the processing again, purely an engineered affair! It is a thing the traveler quickly gets used to in the East, of course. At first, he is amazed at the utter callousness of the passers-by in the bazaar, for instance, as two tradesmen appear to be fast reaching the extreme limits of words, and to be preparing for action, until he learns that it is the prevailing method of approach, and never comes to anything even approximating a breach of the peace."

### Dr. Otto Neurath

Some five years ago, the pale, black-bearded man with the strongly Jewish cast of countenance who today figures so prominently in the ranks of the revolutionaries at Munich, was a professor "terrible true to type," a lecturer on political economy in the University of Heidelberg. Extremism was evidently his creed; in which direction was no matter. During the war it was Otto Neurath who urged upon the government in Berlin the advisability of taking over all manufactures and all agriculture, and of militarizing all workers and peasants so that "the whole population should work without wages or private profit for the supreme military need of the Nation." He

preached, in fact, a military socialism, in which all the affairs of the Nation were to be directed from the Königsplatz. Then came the armistice, and later, the revolution in Bavaria, and behold Dr. Otto adapting his views to new conditions, and stepping out into the public view as the People's Commissioner of Socialization! Simple enough! The War Office is replaced by a central authority appointed by the Soldiers and Workmen's councils and—there you are.

### Explained at Last

For a long time, the so-called "praying palm" in Bengal, India, has been a perplexing tree to travelers and an object of wonder to the natives, for every evening, when the temple bells are ringing, the palm slowly bends its green top to the ground, and next morning it has resumed its ordinary position. The secret of its behavior has now been discovered by Sir J. C. Bose, a Hindu, an authority on growing plants. By attaching recording instruments to the tree, Dr. Bose conducted a series of observations which show that the palm yields to the diurnal movement of the earth, and that the trunk is regularly depressed every afternoon and as regularly raised every morning. The tree, it was found, is really never in a state of rest, but is in a state of "dynamic balance," constantly being upset in one direction or the other by changes in its environment. All trees, says Dr. Bose's report, are sensitive to environment, but the "praying palm," apparently, grows in such a way that it shows this sensitiveness much more visibly.

### An Honorable Title

Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, recently retired for the second time from military to civil life, fought Indians in his day, but became famous as a friend to these red-skinned wards of the American Nation. He was retired from the army in 1917, but was almost immediately recalled and served first as a member of the United States Commission to Russia, and then as commander of the training camp at Ft. Dix. In a long experience with the Indians he won many campaigns by going out alone to a pow-wow with hostiles, and convincing them by sheer courage and their belief in his honor as a gentleman and a soldier that the trouble could be settled otherwise than on the warpath. He has been called a soldier, a pathfinder, a diplomatist, a wise governor over wild tribes, and a student who has added materially to the fund of knowledge about Indian thought, manners, and traditions. Major-General is an honorable and dignified title, but the Indians added to it when they named the American officer as they did, the Man-Who-Tells-Truth.

### Pitcairners Not Affected

Men's straw hats, which appear as regularly as furnace heat disappears on the 15th of May—at least in the United States of America—are smaller than usual this year, according to recent trade reports. This is said to be due to the fact that the straw of which they are constructed is wanted for other purposes, considered more important. Such a trade condition, however, seems to be local rather than universal, for a box of curios recently arrived from Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific Ocean contains samples of various straw braids of which the islanders are accustomed to fashion their millinery. As they make these straw braids themselves from certain island vegetation—and accompanying photographs show these same islanders wearing very broad-brimmed creations—and as moreover, this vegetation renews itself from year to year, here is one place, at least, where any conservation of straw would seem to be dictated only by labor-saving desires. The number of inhabitants of the island being under two hundred and the export trade nil, the masculine contingent of the Pitcairners need not fear being asked to sacrifice even a fraction of height or crown or breadth of brim of their headwear.

### A "Norway Scholarship"

In no one thing is the return of peace perhaps, more gratefully seen than in the steady coming to the front, almost everywhere and everywhere almost more than ever before, of the quiet ways of learning. Thus news comes from Norway of how a circular has just been sent out signed by prominent scholars and business men inviting the public to subscribe for the foundation of a "Norway Scholarship" for young Norwegians at Oxford. The circular, the dispatch discloses, lays stress on the importance of developing an intellectual and educational connection between Great Britain and Norway, and expresses the opinion that the scheme will meet with the general sympathy of the public, as at present there is a strong current of feeling running westward. A thousand years and more ago, there was also a strong feeling in Norway "running westward," but it was of a different kind. The Viking in his high-prowed ship had little place in his outlook for book learning, but "other times other manners."

### FAMOUS WOMEN'S CLUB SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Lyceum Club in Piccadilly has been bought by the trustees of the Royal Air Force Club, which is at present housed in temporary premises in Burton Street. The Lyceum, the premier women's club, has been in existence for 15 years. It includes among its 2,000 members some of the most distinguished women of the country. The secretary of the club stated that according to present arrangements, the committee of the Royal Air Force Club would take over at the end of May. The Lyceum Club, she added, hope to secure fresh premises in the neighborhood, possibly at another club, of which there are one or two quite near to the present building. So far, however, no decision has been taken.

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (April 22)—I am young enough to have heard Stafford Northcote expound what proved to be the last of a considerable list of budgets. It provided for the financial year 1879-80. With apologetic air he announced that the estimated expenditure marked the unprecedented figure of £81,153,000. He was able to add a fact that relieved the gloom of the situation. Revenue for the year was calculated to reach the also exceptional sum of £83,056,000, leaving a comfortable surplus approaching two millions. "Forty years onward," as they sing on Speech Day at Harrow, and what a change! The precise amount of the figures that will form the basis of Mr. Chamberlain's budget are not available at the time of writing. But the balance sheet of the past financial year makes it clear

by a long line of chancellors of varied political views and measure of capacity. Whilst at the treasury Mr. Asquith scored heavily, and like Little Jack Horner seated in a corner with his Christmas pie, did not disdain to claim the applause of the House when, on budget night, he extricated an unusually large plum in the shape of reduction of the debt. It is pitiful to think how insignificant were these few millions diligently scraped together by comparison with a burden which in the course of four years and a half has grown to the weight of £7,500,000,000. In the summer of 1914 it was £650,000,000, a mere flea-bit, as Mr. Lowe would have said, in comparison with the grim actuality of today.

To the House of Commons, and more especially to the country, it is a surprise and disappointment to learn details of the expenditure for the coming financial year, putting it up to the literally stunning total of £1,500,000,000. The position will be made clearer by comparison with the latest peace estimates. Compared with a total of £28,220,000 paid on account of the army in 1913-14 the estimated

less yes. However, being thoroughly acquainted by now with the wiles of kittens, I would not have been tricked by any such artfulness had I not suddenly seen marching decorously across the sunny breakfast-room floor such a procession that I forgot everything else in the world.

### Cats That Purred at Kings

It was headed by Bouhaki. You remember Bouhaki? He was the pet cat—several thousand years ago—of Prince Hana of Egypt, and he may still be seen sitting in the Louvre with a gold collar around his neck and gold earrings in his ears. So it was easy to recognize him now, as he stepped, collar and earrings and all, across the patch of sunlight—a trifle archaic, perhaps, in his Egyptian silliness, but impressively kingly.

Behind him strolled Muezza, who as all the world knows, finding his master Muhammad asleep, curled up on his robe beside him and slept also. When the prophet awoke he could not bear to disturb the favorite, so he cut off the sleeve of his garment and left it there for Muezza to dream upon. No wonder that such a pam-

pered cat is welcomed to take a place in the feline pageant.

### Aristocratic Mousers

Yes, I solemnly aver that as I sat beside the broken china and split cream and sugar this morning, about to punish the small miscreants who had made such havoc, a procession such as I have described passed, mutely pleading for clemency.

"Do you think to alter kitten nature by your banishing human reproaches?" they queried disdainfully. "Do you not know that while man was still a clumsy primitive we cats were suave and finished beauties, accomplished in every nice delicacy and every exquisite movement?" And do you think merely because you are now becoming growing up in some ways that you are thereby fit to dictate to us? Dictate if you please: we will do as cats and kittens have always done—precisely what we choose."

It was headed by Cardinal Wolsey's cat which spoke, I think. As I put out my hand to touch her the whole procession vanished, leaving me with the broken dishes and two wide-eyed kittens, who gazed with limp innocence up into my face.

## THE RIGHTNESS OF KIPLING

From The Concord (New Hampshire) Evening Monitor

It must have made the reader smile the other day to read in an editorial drawing a sharp line between the thought of America and that of the older world a quotation from Rudyard Kipling intended to make clearer the point of the editorial. It might well seem strange to quote an English writer in such a connection.

But Kipling speaks our language. His voice rings vibrantly with the familiar Anglo-Saxon note. Some of the newer English prophets have failed to convey any meaning to us. Most that we have seen from the pens of Wells and Galsworthy and Bertrand Russell does not seem to be written in English at all. True, the alphabet is apparently the one we were taught in childhood and the words have English forms but the ideas are foreign to anything that has ever appealed to us. With Kipling it is different, and we believe Kipling will live where the others will not, because he, as they do not, puts into enduring forms the traditions of his race.

He has been called the poet and the story-teller of British imperialism, but the man who wrote "The Recessional" is a great deal more than that. He sees the Anglo-Saxon as a being of strong body and will, uncomplainingly bearing that "white man's burden" that was as much thrust upon him as consciously assumed. Wells has been called a prophet, but it is Kipling who is the real seer. It was he who 10 years before the great war, scathingly rebuked his country for allying herself even momentarily with the "shameless Hun." It was he who many years ago painted the scene we all recognized last autumn when the German beast begged for truce, raising his "paw-like hands in prayer."

And as the American reads Kipling, in prose and in verse, how often is he impressed with the truth that words addressed primarily to the Briton find a true echo in the American's own mind. That is because this red-blooded wielder of the pen sings not for the Briton alone but for the Anglo-Saxon wherever he may be. Long may he live and long may he retain the power to put into singing sentences the brave ideals of our race.

(Signed) MRS. G. L. MILLER.

Portland, Oregon, May 1, 1919.



Over and back

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

that with the expenditure reaching the fabulous sum of £1,500,000,000, the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot count upon a revenue exceeding £1,000,000,000.

### A Million a Day Less

The public, happily disposed to take an optimistic view, expected that the armistice would be followed by an immediate and progressive reduction in expenditure. The startling and lamentable fact is that five months after the armistice became operative we were spending only £1,000,000 a day less than when the war was in full swing. Reflection on this matter is embittered by knowledge that it is contributed to by criminal waste on the part of the spending departments. Two instances suffice to illustrate this tendency. The abortive scheme of a motor depot at Slough has already cost the taxpayer £1,750,000, which might more usefully have been dropped in tropical seas for naked boys to dive for in order to while away an idle hour with steamship passengers.

Worse still is the unemployment dole which drains the Exchequer of over £1,250,000 a week. This is a two-edged sword. It not only robs harassed treasury of an exorbitant sum, it saps at its fount renewed flow of industrious enterprise. Whilst trades of all descriptions are crying aloud for male and female helpers, an infinitesimal proportion of the multitudinous force respond, the vast majority hanging back. If proffered employment be accepted, the dole is automatically stopped. Why, as some of the class concerned frankly put it, should they be such fools as to sacrifice even a fraction of height or crown or breadth of brim of their headwear.

Realization of the financial debt with which the Nation is whelmed, a direct consequence amongst others more lurid of the plotting and action of the former Kaiser, appears from the simple fact that estimated expenditure for the next 12 months is a little more than twice the total of the national debt as it stood in July, 1914. This means a charge upon the revenue of £300,000,000 per annum, a sum that in Sir Stafford Northcote's day would have sufficed to meet expenditure nearly four times told. Recalling a vast succession of budget speeches listened to in the House of Commons, I have vivid recollection of the almost pathetic earnestness of the Chancellor of the day in describing, and as far as natural modesty permitted in extolling, the success of efforts to reduce the national debt.

This was a ball Mr. Gladstone set rolling in far-off days when, as he said in memorable phrase, national prosperity was "advancing by leaps and bounds." His pupil and successor, Stafford Northcote, diligently played the game, and the lead was followed

### PRETTY PUSSY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It all happened when I heard a crash in the dining room this morning, and, hurrying in, discovered that the kittens had climbed up on the overhanging edge of the tablecloth, and pulled cloth, dishes, sugar, cream, cereal—everything—on to the floor, where it lay in a ruinous heap upon the oriental rug. Now they sat meditatively, their little paws neatly in front of them, and surveyed the wreckage with the wildest, most innocent blue eyes. As I entered they gazed up at me in utter trustfulness, and one of them put but a playful paw to trifle with a bit of broken china.

Of course it was exasperating—dishes broken, rug spotted, breakfast spoiled, and my impulse to whip the mischief makers was swift and righteous. I swooped down upon them both (they made no effort to get away), and as I swooped they turned over on their backs, waved all their feet in the air, and pecked coquettishly up at me with the most guiltless eyes.

This was a ball Mr. Gladstone set rolling in far-off days when, as he said in memorable phrase, national prosperity was "advancing by leaps and bounds." His pupil and successor, Stafford Northcote, diligently played the game, and the lead was followed

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## BOSTON WORK GOES TO NON-UNION MEN

**Fach Side in Army Supply Base Strike Charges Other With Seeking to Exploit the Government for Its Own Benefit**

**Specially for The Christian Science Monitor**  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The union carpenters who are on strike in this city and their employers are charging each other with seeking to "exploit the government for their particular benefit," especially so far as construction work for the United States at the Boston Quartermaster Terminal is concerned.

In seeking to increase their wages to \$1 an hour, the carpenters, according to a statement issued by the Building Trades Employers Association, are taking advantage of the government, as it is alleged, they have done during the entire war. It is the last stand of these workmen, the employers assert, before the advent of normal peace conditions. Then, it is anticipated, an agitation will be inaugurated to reduce construction workers' wages.

On the other hand, officials of the Carpenters District Council declare that the building employers, by attempting in the name of the government to thwart wage increase demands, are using the name of the United States in a manner in which they, the builders, are alone vitally interested. All save a minor portion of the work at the Quartermaster Terminal has been completed, according to the union, and, it asserts, the government has no quarrel with the workmen because of their demands.

Through pressure of the War Department, on a hasty appeal by the employers for advice, the contract for the Boston Quartermaster Terminal has been sub-leased to a Dorchester firm, which is known as a non-union employing concern. In consequence, the work that remains to be done at the South Boston station is to be performed by non-union carpenters.

### Statement by Contractor Kearns

The present strike of the building employees is merely the culmination of a war-old series of efforts on the part of organized Labor to "hold up" the government of the United States, according to a statement issued by W. F. Kearns, contractor for the building of the Boston Quartermaster Terminal, and other members of the Building Trades Employers Association of Boston.

Mr. Kearns declared: "The United States Government always recognized as the friend of union Labor, has today called a halt to the unreasonable demands of the striking carpenters and lathers who have refused to finish the job at the Boston army supply base, South Boston, Massachusetts, because their excessive demands of \$2 a day increase have been refused."

"In the construction of this \$30,000,-000 project, practically every demand of union Labor was granted. Our country was at war and to avoid internal strife and in order to expedite all work necessary for the prosecution of the war, it was deemed advisable by the authorities at Washington to increase wages to a war basis."

"It was the understanding of the government and the Building Trades Employers Association, who were called into consultation for the purpose of considering the amount of increase given in each case that this job would be completed by union men at the war wage of 75 cents per hour for carpenters and lathers. Because of the absolute refusal of the representatives of both of these unions to allow their men to finish the job, unless \$1 an hour is given them, the government has seen fit to finish the work with non-union men."

"It is known that a great many carpenters and lathers now realize a mistake has been made in striking for an past in several lines of trade here."

increase to \$1 an hour in wages when there is such a scarcity of building construction work and when campaigns are being waged to give the building industry new life and get business back to at least a normal basis."

### The Carpenters' Side

Joseph F. Twomey, secretary of the Boston Carpenters District Council, in an interview yesterday made the following statement:

"The cause of the present strike is superficially the refusal of the contractors for the United States Government to meet the building trades unions' demand for a one-dollar-an-hour wage scale. An underlying reason, however, and one which surpasses in importance this temporary wage situation, is the constant exploitation of the United States Government by certain building contractors."

"When the carpenters submitted their recent proposal to the employing heads, absolutely no consideration was granted by the latter. Instead, the builders sent an 'appeal' to Washington, with the hope-for result, namely, a forthcoming order to sublet the contract to another concern. This quickly attended to the new contractors, who from the first have been non-union employers, filled the jobs open at the time with non-union workmen, in violation of our original understanding."

"All the work originally contracted for has been finished by union men. Only under a comparatively recent order of Colonel Yates were the new quartermaster auxiliary buildings begun, and these alone require but 40 men in their construction. As we are given to understand, the quota of non-union men now employed at this job does not exceed 20 men. I have every reason to feel certain that the government is in sympathy with union demands in this case. We as a body have no quarrel with the United States Government any more than we have as individuals, and we are confident that the Washington authorities regard us in the same friendly manner."

## RAILROAD WORKERS RAPIDLY ORGANIZE

**Specially for The Christian Science Monitor** from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Organization of the employees of the railroads has been going on rapidly since the roads were taken over by the government, the induction of the employees of the Western Pacific system between Oakland, California, and Salt Lake City, Utah, into the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, having made the unionization of the railway Carmen of the country 100 per cent complete, according to William T. Bonsor, president of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Separate railroad crafts are being organized by the granting of new charters to members engaged in railroad work. The machinists in the railroad shops of San Francisco, for example, were formerly members of the regular San Francisco machinists' union, but under the new plan are organized in a separate union by charter from the same international union.

On the 57 railroads west of the Mississippi River there is now an organized labor membership of 400,000, according to this authority:

### EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN KINGSTON

**Specially for The Christian Science Monitor** from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—This city is witnessing something unusual in the way of shortening the hours of labor. Noting the signs of the times, the merchants have had conferences and the result is that an eight-hour day for clerks will be general in the stores. The oldest dry goods house in Kingston has gone so far as to require its clerks to work only seven hours a day for the first five days of the week and eight hours on Saturday. Saturday night labor will soon be a thing of the past in several lines of trade here.

The general secretary of the union, Mr. J. Heyes, declared that the police had never forgotten their duty or the loyalty which they owed to the public, but they must not forget that they owed also a loyalty to themselves and their families and must not give way to a military autocrat.

He recalled that when Sir Nevil came into office he told them that the words "commissioner" and "friend" were synonymous, but, knowing the way in which he had interpreted the word "friendship" they said they did

## DEMONSTRATION BY LONDON POLICE

### Members of the Force Protest Against Alleged Prussianizing of the Police by Commissioner

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor** from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, England—Thousands of members of the Police Union attended a demonstration at Trafalgar Square for the purpose of protesting against what was described as "the vicious and inhuman punishment meted out to Constable Spackman, X division, and many others by Gen. Sir Nevil Macready, the Commissioner of Police."

Spackman has been dismissed from the force for alleged breach of discipline. The gathering was a large one, even for London. A dense crowd packed the whole square, and the street traffic was carried on under difficulties.

A procession was first formed on the Embankment. Many of the divisional contingents were headed by bands, and all carried banners. Among the sentiments thus displayed were "Tyranny is not discipline," "Kill Prussianism at home," "Let the punishment fit the crime," and "Our countrymen have died that we should live free from Prussian tyranny."

### A Huge Procession

An idea of the size of the procession can be conveyed by the fact that after the meeting in the square had begun the last contingents were passing the Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Pemberton Billing, M. P., who was the principal speaker, declared that the police of London did not trust their chief. People expected more honesty, integrity, and more attention to duty from a policeman at 55s. a week than from a Cabinet Minister at £10,000 a year. What was more, he said, they got it. If it were the will of the majority of the police officers in London that General Macready must go, then the government must carry it out. It would be the public who would suffer if they allowed the police to be Prussianized. He believed that nothing would be more terrible than for the police to strike, for industrial and social unrest would follow.

"If the police came out this week," he said, "we should have all the 'roughnecks' in London in Regent Street in a couple of hours. We should have to call out the military and that would mean shooting." He thought a passive strike would be better.

### A Militarized Police

Constable Zollner, of the London City police, said that the City police would assist their Metropolitan comrades in the task of insuring that Sir Nevil must go. The police were determined to have that freedom for which they had fought on the Continent. If the police union was not fully recognized, he said, Sir Nevil would endeavor to give London a militarized police force on the lines of the Royal Irish Constabulary, which was the chief cause of the trouble in Ireland. The speaker declared that the former Kaiser's government had granted full recognition to the German Police Union in 1915, and asked: "Where is the autocratic government, here, or on the Continent?"

Mr. James Marston, president of the union, said the men did not desire,

and would not condone any breach of discipline, but when breaches did occur the punishment should be fitted to the offense.

The general secretary of the union, Mr. J. Heyes, declared that the police had never forgotten their duty or the loyalty which they owed to the public, but they must not forget that they owed also a loyalty to themselves and their families and must not give way to a military autocrat.

He recalled that when Sir Nevil came into office he told them that the words "commissioner" and "friend" were synonymous, but, knowing the way in which he had interpreted the word "friendship" they said they did

not want such friends. Sir Nevil told them the discipline of the force should be practically the same as that of the army, and the people were now paying rates and taxes for a "second subsidized war department, camouflaged under the titles of commissioner, assistant commissioner, and so on." "We are now strong enough," he declared, "not only to ask for what we want, but to take it."

Resolutions protesting against the "barbarous punishment" of Constable Spackman and other policemen, demanding a review of the cases, and asking for recognition of the union by the government, were carried unanimously.

## BIG SIX OPPOSE THE ONE BIG UNION

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor** from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—The One Big Union idea is not meeting with favor in the various local unions in the city. The carpenters, metal workers, plumbers, steam engineers, electricians, and typographical unions, have all turned the idea down most emphatically.

The "Big Six" or, in common parlance, the various railway workers are openly opposed to the movement,

though they have not yet taken action, and from present appearance it is believed that when the referendum vote is taken the One Big Union will lose out.

Many Calgary people are expressing wonder as to where the money is coming from in carrying out the initial promotion work. From what can be learned not \$50 has been subscribed by local unions for the purpose, while the organizers are spending money freely in their efforts to promote the idea.

### TORONTO POLICE UNIONISM

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor** from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—In the opinion of Sir William Meredith and the members of the royal commission which investigated the grievances of the Toronto police force, electoral representation on the police commission would tend to introduce party and municipal politics, and is, therefore, to be avoided. They approve the idea of giving the police constables the right to form themselves into a union for mutual benefit, but do not think they should be allowed to affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress, for the reason that their services to the community are not of a productive nature, but are purely protective.

### JAMAICA STRIKE SETTLED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.—A strike of dock laborers that lasted about 10 days and interfered greatly with the business of the United Fruit Company and the Atlantic Fruit Company has been ended by acceptance by the men of an offer made by the companies. The strikers have received an advance of 33 1/3 per cent in wages, with a working-day from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., and double pay for night work.

### Statement of Cooperatives

In their appeal the all-Siberian Cooperatives say in part:

"Considering the unusual difficulties connected with the work of rebuilding and reestablishing legality and order in a land overburdened financially and economically, ravaged by civil war and hunger and with a popular psychology

but aptly pure and protective."

He called upon them also to support officials in the rigid execution of laws, especially of those against anarchy, and to support legislatures in passing "punctilio-proof laws" for the speedy punishment of all who abuse liberty by advocating anarchy or attacking the Constitution.

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## CAPTAIN LADOUX IN HUMBERT AFFAIRE

**Accused Characterized Charges Against Him of Being Traitor as an Abominable Calumny and Declared His Innocence**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—At last it came to the turn of Captain Ladoux to make his first statement to the court-martial in the trial of Lenoir, Humbert, Desouches and himself on various charges, from intelligence with the enemy down to "complicity in commerce" with the same, which was the lightest of them, and on that brought against Ladoux himself. These preliminary statements, and the examinations made upon them, were, of course, not final. They are somewhat slight and do not go deeply into any of the big points of the case, but serve only to make impressions to give a start as if were to the evidence in each case, and lay down a groundwork. But they assisted also in creating a special atmosphere round about each one of the accused.

Captain Ladoux was brought into this case, that is the charges were laid against him, after those against the others were well on their way. There had seemed to some to be something a little mysterious about this man who was engaged in responsible offices in Paris. However, his part in the whole affair seemed to be subsidiary, and it was not expected that his evidence would have the same general interest as that of the others. But this idea was wrong, for so far as the preliminaries were concerned, Captain Ladoux made by far the greatest impression, and what was specially marked was the consideration, almost benevolence, with which the prosecution treated him. Since the beginning of the trial Ladoux in his seat among the other accused has seemed to be in a highly anxious state, and often evinced an apparent nervousness. He presented a very different appearance in his military uniform from that he bore in former days when in mufti.

### Ladoux on the Bourse

When making his statement to the court, he spoke with extreme rapidity, and it was sometimes difficult to catch what he said. He explained why he had left the army in the first instance, and said he had been described as a risky operator on the Bourse, which was false, as he occupied himself only with shares of which he took possession. He had also been reproached for having intervened on July 30, 1914, in favor of the banker Rosenberg, who was booted off the Bourse, but his part was limited to warning the Sûreté Générale of what had taken place, fearing that the Germans might seize on this incident and represent it as a provocation.

Then he said to the court: "You will understand how much, having an opportunity at last after 17 months of speaking to soldiers, the soldier in me feels the need of crying out his innocence against the abominable calumny that represents me as a traitor, a calumny that has embittered my life, and which has reached the point of having one of my comrades at the front warning me that I ought not to go there before being tried by the court, because otherwise, although he was loved and respected by his men, he could not answer for them! It is a calumny that out there at Ardèche they call the house of my family the house of traitors, the villa of spies!"

**Exonerates Ladoux**

Captain Mornet, the prosecuting counsel, a man with a keen ferreting way, as was sufficiently evidenced in the Bolo and other cases, one who is not at all inclined to mildness with prisoners, being always rather cold and relentless, at once responded to this outburst by Captain Ladoux with a full measure of sympathy. "I must be the first," said he, "to protest against this calumny. The charge against you has nothing to do with treason; of that infamous act you are incapable. It is a matter of justice for me to declare it, but, that declared, I would add that it is regrettable that a man like you should not have been more careful about finding out whether there was anything reprehensible in the proceedings to which you committed yourself, and on this point I regret I shall have to persist in my course while repeating once more that it never entered my mind to associate your case with that of your co-prisoners for a single instant. There was no treason on your part, no conscious treason, but an unhealthy camaraderie which led you to give your hand to traitors and to those who received the money of traitors."

At this, Mr. Moro Gaffier, Humbert's counsel, remarked, "You have uttered cruel words about some of the accused, and perhaps at the end of the argument you will be sorry for them."

Captain Ladoux then went on to state what work he did as chief of the counter-espionage service in combating the German organization which, he said, was most formidable. Captain Mornet intervened, saying that they knew he had rendered such service, but he must take care in recalling it that he did not exceed the limits of what might be said without danger. Ladoux then said he would say no more except that in his own corner of the battlefield he had dug a trench where he had fought without glory, but not without peril. Then he explained that he had only seen Mr. Charles Humbert once, when Lenoir introduced him to him. Owing to the way in which the case was presented, it might seem that he had passed all his time with Lenoir and Desouches and their affairs. In reality, Lenoir and Desouches had perhaps not occupied him for more than 10 hours altogether, during the

40 months he was at the Ministry of War.

It was not true, as Admiral Lacaze had stated, that he did not see any danger in the small advertisements, the "Petites Annonces" in the newspapers. The Admiral, with whom he had had no opportunity of discussing the matter, was somewhat confused upon the point, for actually he, Ladoux, appreciated the danger so much that he took action in regard to it, but said at the same time that the Ministry of Marine was deceiving itself if it imagined that it was by this means only that the Germans were notified of the sailings of ships which they subsequently torpedoed.

### The "Bonne Francaise"

As to the cryptogram of the "bonne Francaise" it was not true that he attached no importance to it. The first time he was questioned on the matter it was in the way of a sharp, sudden attack. He was a little surprised, for they had to remember that 22,000 documents, making a total of about 500,000 documents, had passed through his hands, and his recollection of them must necessarily be somewhat confused, but afterward he remembered.

In February, 1916, Humbert told him that he had received an anonymous letter denouncing a plot against the safety of the State. They were to insert in the Journal an announcement asking the author of this letter to explain. In answer there came to Mr. Humbert the letter signed "Une bonne Francaise," and 20 days later Mr. Humbert received the cryptogram which he brought to him. He immediately sent it to the Sûreté Générale for translation, and he thought then that he might consider his part in that affair as finished, for the duty of his department was simply to communicate to the Sûreté Générale such information as he was able to obtain, and the Sûreté Générale was responsible for what might happen afterward. However, there were conferences every day between his department and the Sûreté Générale, and he had occasion to continue to occupy himself with the cryptogram.

The unanimous impression was that it was nothing but humbug. It was shown to Mr. Malvy, Mr. Briand, and others, and they all thought the same.

The President supposed then that Ladoux in such circumstances thought he was doing right in suppressing it, to which Ladoux answered that that was not the case at all. He had never suppressed it, but, instead of adding it to the usual archives, he put it into the secret safe called "Carouba," where unregistered documents were put that were not shown to the personnel of the staff, and were not communicated to the chiefs. He knew that the latter did not remember the document. It was not remarkable if in telling them about it he had said that it was insignificant, as he believed it to be. Besides, what interest could he have had in suppressing this document? There was proof that he had never thought of such a thing in the fact that he had transmitted it to the Sûreté Générale. In answer to Captain Mornet, Ladoux said that the translation had not been shown to Mr. Humbert, and, answering Mr. Moro Gaffier, he said that Mr. Humbert was asked to make an announcement in the Journal without being informed why such publication was considered useful, and this had happened more than once.

### CRITICISM OF COAL COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, England—At a meeting of the Mining Institute of Scotland held at Glasgow, a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the chairman and certain members of the Coal Industry Commission in condemning the coal owners and mining profession with regard to the system of working in the coal industry without full inquiry. Mr. D. M. Mowat, managing director of Summerville Iron Company, said that the commissioners had made recommendations with regard to the nationalization, housing, and the system of working in the coal industry. He considered that the making of such recommendations at such a critical time without full investigation was little short of a crime. It was decided to send the resolution to the Prime Minister.

## EGYPT'S PROBLEM NOT YET SOLVED

**British Must Show Egyptians How to Govern Themselves, Says Sir W. Willcocks, and Win Back Fellahen Loyalty**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Though Egypt is reported quiet at the present time, the difficulties of the Egyptian situation, which the recent unfortunate events have brought prominently to the public notice, have not yet been solved. There is reason to believe that the matter is having the most careful consideration of the British Government, and that the recent unofficial statements, that Lord Milner himself will go to Egypt at the head of a commission to institute an inquiry are not devoid of foundation.

The Christian Science Monitor European News Office has received from Egypt several statements from persons well acquainted with Egyptian affairs regarding the cause of recent disturbances. One of these expressions of opinion is from Sir William Willcocks, the designer of the Aswan Dam; others are from moderate Egyptians. There is also a document of much interest in the shape of a circular which, in its original Arabic, has been distributed broadcast among the natives and shows the kind of incitement to violence to which they have been subjected. A European with long experience of Egypt and Egyptians writes: "That the natives are not yet advanced enough to govern themselves has most certainly been proved. Europeans' lives would not be worth a day's purchase if the fellah was to be withdrawn. It is very doubtful if confidence can be established shortly, and certainly not until the British show their real objects in being here and withdraw the censorship. They must do as Roosevelt said: Govern or get out. There is no other course that I can see. No business has been done since March 14. I believe the upper Egypt cotton crop is lost, and probably the doura and grain crops of the fall will also be lost. It is futile to say this will all fall back on the native and show him the folly of his ways. It will also hit European firms very hard, for the Egyptian cannot buy if he has no money to buy with."

### Views of Friendly Egyptians

The following memorandum represents the views of friendly Egyptians on the present situation, or at least on the situation which obtained in March of this year. It is contributed to The Christian Science Monitor by Sir William Willcocks at the request of his representative in Egypt.

"The cornerstone of the British occupation of Egypt was the fact that the fellahen were for it. The Sheiks, omdhehs, governing classes, and high religious heads might or might not be hostile, but nothing counted for much while the millions of fellahen were solid for the occupation."

"The British have undoubtedly today lost the friendship and confidence of the fellahen; and the party opposed to British rule is consequently strong for the first time since 1885."

"The friendship of the fellahen has been lost for the following reasons:

When the so-called voluntary enlistment of men for the labor corps and commanding of animals for the army was set on foot, it was allowed to drift into a means of oppression of the poor and helpless. No serious supervision was exercised, and unscrupulous omdhehs and officials had all their own way. This was bad enough, but worse followed. When the demands were first made for corn and fodder, the rich were principally drawn upon as they could most easily afford it. They naturally complained, and, being influential people, had a hearing. Gradually, as the war was prolonged, the collection of corn and fodder became an instrument in the hands of the unscrupulous omdhehs and officials to greatly oppress the poor and helpless. The more the stores of corn and fodder diminished the harder

became the surrender of these stores; and the feelings of the fellahen were outraged by seeing, for the first time in the British occupation, the most oppressive omdhehs and officials patted on the back as men of action. It is quite common to hear the fellahen saying today that 'the days of Ismail Pasha have returned.'

We thought the British the most capable and fair governors the world possessed when they first came; but since the proclamation of the protectorate, they have begun to show their hand, and the wholesale plunder of the fellahen has begun as it was under the Turks."

### Hostility of Upper Classes

"The upper classes have always been hostile, they have resented the ever-increasing number of Britons in the government service who have taken the places coveted by the Egyptians themselves.

"Every well-paid post with authority attached to it had been gradually monopolized by foreigners, and the Egyptians are becoming daily less capable of governing. The men chosen for ministers and sub-ministers are those who are meek and submissive and incapable of ruling."

"Ministers, Governors and Notables: The time came to prove that you are real children of Egypt, to prove that you represent her people, to whom you must inspire the hatred against the English. Now each of you must show he is honest or dishonest."

"Employees! Cease every work!

"Join hands small and great. Ask for your liberty, and if the last English soldier does not go away, don't resume your duties."

"Officers and Soldiers! do your duty.

"The time came to chase, by all means,

"Ask for your independence. Make demonstrations. Explain your object to the foreigners.

"If the English try to come to some understanding, one must be your reply: 'We want our independence and we will never be quiet as long as an English soldier stops here.' Have patience; God said: 'Blessed be the patient.'

### TEMPERANCE AFTER THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Bishop of London, speaking at the annual meeting of the London United Temperance Council held at Memorial Hall, said that the forces of reaction against temperance were already beginning to set in. There were appearing in the newspapers paragraphs stating: "No beer, no work." Hours were beginning to come back, and if they let them come back they did not deserve to have won the war. If the old hours were reintroduced they should have lost the golden opportunity. Never he declared, had the country been awakened to the dangers of drink as during the war which had almost been lost through alcohol. After Lord Abercrombie had spoken recently in the House of Lords on the work of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), and given figures in support of his statement, he (the Bishop of London) said that he hoped he would never hear it said again that people could not be made sober by act of Parliament. He predicted that it would be a serious matter for British trade if they remained as they were and had to compete with a prohibitionist country like America.

"In the interests of the ever increasing number of educated Egyptians, the policy should be rigorously applied of filling up all vacancies by Egyptians and gradually leaving only really capable and sympathetic Britons as heads of departments. The British are here to teach Egyptians how to govern themselves and this is the only way in which it can be done."

"Such procedure will entail hard work and incessant supervision and inspection on the part of the men who remain, but this is what existed in the early days of the occupation and no one was the worse for it."

### No Idea of Abstract Truth

"Not one oriental in a hundred thousand has any idea of abstract truth, justice, and loyalty. Everything

is concrete. Many orientals, working with capable and sympathetic chiefs, are as honest as the day, while the same men under incapable and unsympathetic chiefs are rascals."

"This is the key to understanding oriental history. An ideal ruler in the East is like the God of the Hebrews; one to be loved and feared. All are sure that he wishes them well and loves them, and they therefore love him. They are equally sure that he is strong and will promptly punish or reward, and they therefore fear him."

"The circular distributed in Arabic

among the natives reads thus: "Liberty is our Faith. Independence is our Ideal. Sons of Egypt. Our sweet country calls you to do everything to chase the English, this miserable and rancorous people. Show that you are the children of a living Nation! Ask for your freedom. Don't be afraid of it. It explains its after-war program. It declares that the 'French poilu has not played his part in the 'sacred union' for four years, to find on his return from the trenches, his home threatened by a civil war, far more terrible than foreign war,' and it therefore implores all its members to contribute, in so far as is possible, to the creation of a great Republican Party, standing fearlessly for reform, firmly resolved to prevent revolutionary explosions of violence, and organized with sufficient strength, to give to the government which will have its support the stability of duration."

The Democratic-Republican Alliance defines the main ideas of the program it intends to support as follows:

### The Republican Program

In what concerns general politics,

the Alliance desires a peace which will insure France, together with its participation in the League of Nations,

the development of all works of solidarity and insurance;

the organization of industrial Labor in a spirit of justice,

as adapted to the requirements of the district. The Alliance also de-

clares itself as formally opposed to

the creation of new monopolies, whilst

demanding the reorganization of French consular representation, the improvement of the banking system,

and the perfecting of the agricultural equipment of the country, thus touch-

ing all the different points of most im-

portant in the economic renaissance of France.

Social organization next claims the

attention of the Alliance, which de-

mands, "A generous policy of social

pacification, based on an entente cor-

iale between employers and Labor;

the development of all works of soli-

darity and insur-

ance;

the organization of

industrial Labor in a spirit of jus-

tice on a basis of free, individual, or

collective contracts, and the mutual

respect of the same;

the extension of

the civil capacity of professional syndi-

cates; the improvement of the con-

ditions of life of the laboring classes;

the development of physical culture

and a social education, as well as the

exact application of the law on com-

pulsory education."

Touching upon the financial ques-

tion, the Alliance demands the restora-

tion of French capital, by the obtain-

ing of just reparation from the enemy;

the constitution of a financial commis-

sion, which among other things,

would reorganize international credit;

the equality of all French citizens in

the matter of taxation; the realiza-

tion of all economies compatible with

the efficacious working of public ser-

## PROBLEMS OF THE MAURA MINISTRY

New Spanish Premier Said to Have Resolved Upon a Dissolution of Cortes and Election of a New Parliament

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—One hears but vaguely of certain military intervention that is understood to have taken place at the time of the last Cabinet crisis, when the Romanones government fell and what is being commonly called the Maura-La Cieva combination took its place, and some of the true revelations may cause a considerable surprise to those who know little of the inner workings of the forces by which Spain is governed. The very fact that the ministry is so often spoken of in the terms just mentioned, is itself significant, since Mr. La Cieva, though not a party leader in any considerable sense, is largely the representative of the military elements.

In preliminary, let it be fairly said that many others besides his ordinary critics felt that, with all the good intentions and such prospect as there was of good results, the Count de Romanones may have been playing possibly a too dangerous game with too much conciliation of the dangerous strike elements at Barcelona, because it was upon these circumstances that the crisis hung and which, in the end, forced a swift decision. The syndicalist element has been forward in this strike, the Bolsheviks have been at his business, and there is a large measure of opinion, frankly democratic, that considers there was too much danger in that situation. On the other hand before the conciliatory tactics were adopted the case at Barcelona seemed almost as serious as it could be.

### Civil Governor of Barcelona

It will be recalled that when the crisis was acute the Count de Romanones sent to Barcelona as civil Governor, Mr. Montaféz, whose reception there and first declarations were described in The Christian Science Monitor at the time. He was a Governor with special qualifications for sympathy with the working class elements, told the people that he would go among them, find out the truth and remedy their grievances as far as possible, and had that knowledge that could only come from practical experience, since he had worked in the shops himself. From his governorship something good was hoped.

But he had a very short term. The military elements—the constitutional guarantees being then suspended—decided against him at once. They promptly gave Mr. Montaféz notice that he must retire. He had given orders that the members of the syndicalist committee who had been arrested should be released, but the military juntas made representations to the military Governor, who demanded that they should be reimprisoned. Mr. Montaféz answered this open challenge by declaring that he would fulfill the orders of the government. The upshot was that an extraordinary threat was made against him, which in effect was that unless he at once withdrew they would not be responsible for his safety. That determined the case. Mr. Montaféz telephoned a statement of the situation to Madrid, and the Count de Romanones, receiving the message, resigned without a moment's delay, seeing that his orders could no longer be fulfilled. It is added—and the authority is absolute—that the military authorities had sent a message to the Premier telling him that he must withdraw the new civil Governor he had appointed, and that the Count did not see fit to send any answer to such a message. The military juntas then sent a delegation of the officers of the garrison to the residence of Mr. Montaféz to inform him that the train for Madrid left at 8 o'clock in the evening.

It is now well to recall the last official note issued by the Minister of Budget Difficulties.

The note then went on to express the difficulties met with in regard to the vote for the budget, the parliamentary groups continually weakening themselves through crises and failing in authority before the present Cortes. This situation had prevented the government from presenting itself to the Cortes, where the budget would have given rise to interminable dis-

cussions which the government would not have been able to face, not having a majority. The government's hope was fully satisfied with its work, and it is conscious of having accomplished its duties. The numerous difficulties, both serious and delicate, have been overcome without its having been necessary to have recourse to any repression of a violent character. The government has acted in this way, being inspired with the spirit of the present times. Its program is made up of conciliation and democracy. If the government which succeeds it employs other methods time will have to show who was right and who was wrong.

Mr. Maura, on his return to power, was very conscious of the difficulties with which he was faced, and he could not have overestimated them. He perceived that it would be impossible for him to proceed with a Parliament constituted like that which was in existence. Of course the Cortes is anything but necessary to administration in Spain, but a pressing point in the budget, which government after government has declared its intention of endeavoring to put through, and one government was actually established ostensibly for no other purpose. The case of the overdue budget has really become almost farcical. Mr. Maura, in his dilemma, conceived the idea of abandoning the proper and customary process, and establishing the budget by means of royal decree, but he was given clearly to understand from the most responsible quarters that that course of procedure, being equivalent to a sort of financial dictatorship, would not be tolerated.

### General Elections in June

In this difficulty Mr. Maura resorted upon a dissolution of the Cortes and the election of a new Parliament, which would serve his interests better than the present one. In the first place he laid the question of confidence before the King and offered his resignation, which was refused, the King at the same time signing the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes, the general elections to take place at the beginning of June, so that the budget, if all went well, might be voted in July. All this was a somewhat remarkable course of procedure and naturally excited the utmost criticism from many quarters. Mr. Maura was exercising a certain strength in a somewhat drastic manner, and there were satirical references to an announcement on his behalf that he wished to give stability to his government in order that he might carry through his program of social reforms.

At a Cabinet council held after the decision to dissolve the Cortes had been taken, the Premier made a statement, and a note embracing it was afterward made public. This communication stated that at the meeting the Premier had made a review of the situation in various countries. He had spoken of the Central Empires, where the situation was aggravated from day to day, following upon the delay in the signing of the peace, which in its turn was due to the rivalries between the ideals which had been brought forward to put an end to hostilities, as well as to covetousness and to interests susceptible of causing war. Those conflicts and incidents, however acute they might be, were not of themselves very important, but they caused delay to the signature of the peace, and that for all the peoples without distinction. The Premier had mentioned the happy attitude of the Foreign Minister and of the Spanish Ambassador in Paris with regard to the League of Nations, and he intimated the satisfaction the government would experience in being able to cooperate in financial questions with the friendly nations in circumstances so difficult for them.

**FREIGHTERS DIRECT TO FRANCE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—This month witnessed the inauguration of a new shipping organization, under the name of La Compagnie Canadienne Transatlantique, giving a direct freight service between Canada and France. The company is jointly controlled by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, one of the largest shipping organizations in France, and the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited.

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## GREEK SUPERIORITY IN THE NEAR EAST

Mr. Pember Reeves Supports Territorial Claims in Asia Minor of Greeks as the Race Best Fitted to Develop Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—in his capacity as chairman of the Anglo-Hellenic League and as the "lifelong Phil-Hellene" he proudly boasts himself to be, the Hon. William Pember Reeves has willingly responded to a further request from The Christian Science Monitor to speak again in defense of the cause he has so much at heart.

In a previous interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Pember Reeves set forth, before ever the Paris Conference had come to the same conclusion, the necessity of putting an end once for all to Turkish rule over the Christian races. This time he was asked to comment upon some of the opposition to Greek claims that has manifested itself in the interval since Mr. Venizelos made his now famous statement to the Council of Five, and his reply was to the following effect:

"In the Near East objections would be raised to whatever settlement that was made. There are so many different races in Asia Minor; all more or less competing with one another, so far as trade is concerned, and divided also by religious differences, that if the claims of any nation are discussed it will be found that there are many interests against them. The only question, therefore, is as to what objections are reasonable.

**Greeks in Asia Minor**

As regards objections to the Greeks having a considerable portion of Asia Minor, they are not reasonable. The Greeks are more numerous than the Christians. They are incomparably the best educated section of the native population. They are industrious, intelligent, and civilized, and have stood bravely by their own Christian religion through centuries of persecution.

"The Turks in Asia Minor are not educated or progressive, and are not easily improvable. There is no industry in which they compete with the Greeks in which the Greeks do not surpass them. This is certainly the case in agriculture, in which we are supposed to see the Turk at his best. The Greek is the better agriculturist, and incomparably the better sailor and fisherman of the two. When it comes to trade, wholesale or retail, or to finance or the learned professions,

there is no comparison between them whatever.

"There is also another aspect of the case which should have special weight with the United States. The Greeks treat women well. Greek family and domestic life is one of their most attractive sides. Moreover, the education of Greek women has made great strides of recent years. Upon the inferior and more or less degraded position assigned to women by the Turks I need not dwell. It is sufficiently notorious.

### Fear Trade Rivalry

"Why, then, it may be asked, do you find respectable foreigners—English, American, Italian, and so on—objecting to the handing over of western Asia Minor to the Greeks? The main reason—and there is no use in denying it—is that to western Europeans the Greek is a dangerous trade rival, and an extremely skillful competitor, whereas the Turk is nothing of the kind. These foreigners would prefer a country predominately Turkish, but in which one or more European powers would keep law and order. Such a country they could reckon on exploiting for their own benefit. In a Greek community their chances of making money easily might not be so good, they think, inasmuch as the Greeks are traders as keen as themselves.

"In my opinion they are wrong, because I think that if western Asia Minor were in the hands of the Greeks it would make rapid progress, and there would be ample room for European enterprise.

"The Greeks, strangely enough, also suffer from the fact that they are Christians with a very good church of their own to which they are profoundly attached, but which is not popular in western Europe among Roman Catholics or, with some exceptions, Protestants. The Greek church is not a propagandist body, but represents propaganda among its own people, and Protestant missionaries are more attracted to peoples like the Armenians, who, being on a lower economic and educational level than the Greeks, and having a less powerful church, are more ready to welcome missionary effort.

"I have nothing to say against missionaries, but I confess the Greek attitude seems to me quite natural, and not altogether unreasonable, especially as the Greeks are themselves so active in education, and therefore cannot be said to be neglected in that way.

### Anglo-Indian Bias

"As for the curious picture which we see of Englishmen advocating the claims of Muhammadans versus Christians in such a matter as the restoration of St. Sophia, that is largely an example of political bias emanating from Anglo-Indians or Anglo-Egyptians. These individuals are anxious to

conciliate Muhammadans generally and having, in some cases, imperfect historical knowledge and little sense of honor, have gone so far as to object to the restoration to Christianity of St. Sophia, greatest of Christian churches.

"If the great cathedral had been the product of Turkish industry or genius I should be the last to propose that it should be interfered with. But it had been a Christian church for 900 years when seized by the brutal and barbarous race which has since kept possession of it. It was the product of Greek architectural genius, and is, in its way, the finest example of that genius.

"The notion that the Muhammadans of India will be seriously disturbed at the loss of the Turkish mosque is, in my opinion, fantastic. When the Turks were driven from Saloniki some years ago, several of the finest mosques in their empire were converted once more into what they had been originally, Christian Byzantine churches. Did that excite the Muhammadans of India? No. So far as I ever heard, they did not concern themselves about it in the least."

## ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE ON SUBSTITUTE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The directors of the Anti-Saloon League of New York have decided that it is not the province of the league to undertake to furnish a substitute for the saloon, because such action involves financial and merchandising operations of a character outside the normal activity of the league.

The league believes that a large part of the alleged demand for a substitute is fictitious, that a very large proportion of frequenters of the saloons will spend their time at home or with their families; that less than the amount spent for liquor by the average laboring man will furnish him with membership in a first class club of his own; and that if the competition of the saloon itself is removed, the question of furnishing substitutes can safely be left to private enterprise, and to the churches and religious agencies which make up the league's constituency.

## RAILROADS IN CHINA PROSPER

Earnings of Lines Operated by Government Were 34.6 Per Cent Larger in 1918 Than in 1915

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Earnings of the railroads in China operated by the Chinese Government were 34.6 per cent larger in 1918 than in 1915. The total revenue for 1918, as reported in Washington from authoritative sources, was \$75,539,739, as compared with \$56,289,214 in 1915.

For 1917, there was a surplus for the entire system of \$21,630,195, slightly larger than the 1916 surplus and almost double that of 1915.

The figures of the Canton-Samshui line are not included in the detailed summary, but the report states that this line, in spite of serious interruptions, showed an increased revenue for 1917 of \$1,111,983, as compared with 1916.

The surplus from the system, after all charges had been paid in 1915, was equivalent to 9 per cent upon the investment made by the government in those lines, while it jumped to 17.7 per cent in 1916 and to 18.8 in 1917. Two out of the 13 lines listed showed net deficits for the year, namely the Canton-Kowloon and the Chanchow-Amoy lines. All others show surpluses, from 2.2 for the Chuchow-Pinching line to 17.1 per cent for the Peking-Mukden line.

### NEGRO SUMMER SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TUSKEGEE, Alabama—More than 400 Negro teachers from schools which are aided by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, will attend the tenth annual session of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School, which will be held from June 9 to July 18.

The House of Kuppenheimer Clothes



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## INDIA'S BAZAARS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The day of the bazaar in India has long passed without hope for any return of its glory. Yet the visitor, in search of novelty, may still be fairly satisfied with the results of the effort he must make to see what remains of the curious life in those places which are different from everything in this land; their nearest parallel being the French market in New Orleans, or a county fair.

The stranger to India should take the precaution to secure the services as a guide and physical protector of a thoroughly competent interpreter, one who is conversant with at least half a dozen of the numerous dialects spoken in India's commercial circles, and who—when it comes to buying or rejecting—knows at a glance "a hawk from a henshaw" because, as a decidedly cynical Englishman said, "Nine-tenths of the stuff displayed in those Indian bazaars are spurious, and the remainder utterly worthless rubbish." An exaggeration, of course, yet it is a hard matter to find the few gems that may be there; and, at any rate, if the purchasable ingenuity is lacking, the almost endless variety of the recumbent or animate human denizens is a rich reward for the fatiguing hours in a bazaar.

## In Search of the Picturesque

It is a great pity that civilization is so very inconsiderate toward the picturesque, the strange, and the racially attractive (in spite of its dirt) which are so different from the life and the people we know and are so tired of. Their inartistic dirt especially, that we often rush off to the antipodes to find something artistic and interesting. When we fall in our search, we are apt to abuse the writers who tell us—not what they really did see, but what they had predetermined they were to see.

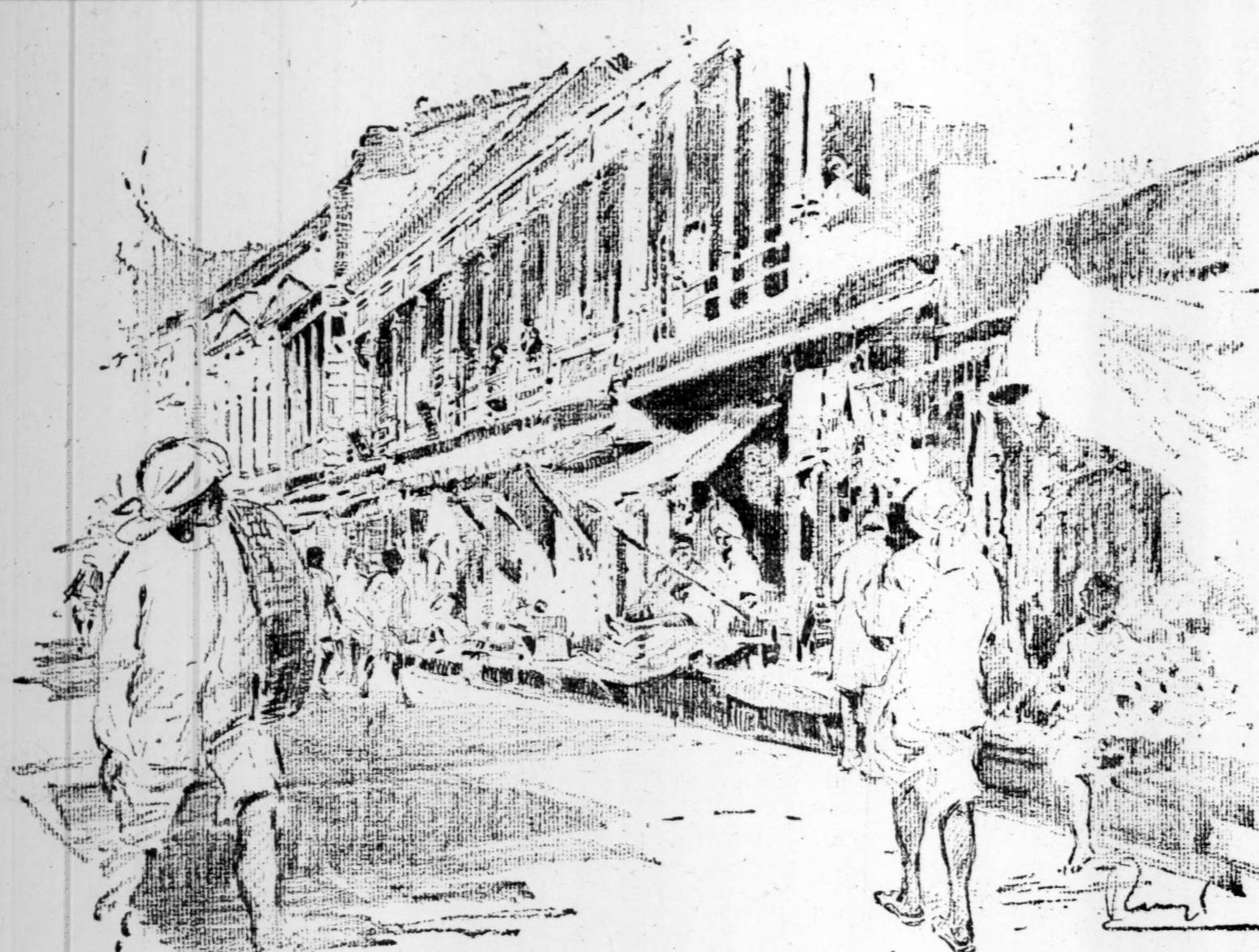
It is not many years since that the bazaar at Delhi, to take at random one of the many, was truly a wonderful place. It occupied a large extent of ground, covered with all manner of ramshackle buildings, the ground-floors of which were open stalls somewhat like those seen in the illustration accompanying this article. There were a few fairly broad thoroughfares which traversed the section from side to side in a serpentine course, but the really interesting and attractive shops were reached by many narrow, winding lanes, forming a veritable labyrinth, into which the unwary stranger who ventured alone was quickly lost; and when he betrayed his misfortune by act or word, was sure to be pounced upon by a flock of human vultures bent upon getting his last rupee in exchange for their wares, and heartless as to whether or not he got back to the meager civilization of Delhi's then wretched hotel.

In the main avenues there were—shall we say, canals, or streams, or ditches? Well, there was something in whichever we call them that possessed the motion of liquid, and there was one, or perhaps two rows of disengaged-looking trees. But in the narrow alleys there was no disguising the fact that those ditches were simply open drains, usually so torpid in their flow that the stench was almost overpowering, and the visitor from abroad wondered how any human being could breathe the foul air all day and all night as complacently as did the bazaar denizens.

## Occasional Bargains

Nevertheless, those were the days when it was quite possible to pick up really rare and precious bargains for a song: plaques hammered out from brass or other metals, true gems of many kinds, jade ornaments deftly carved from jade in minute patterns, making them almost literally "worth their weight in gold," and many other treasures such as nowadays never reach a bazaar stall, for they are snatched up by professional dealers the moment they leave the hands of their original owner, whom want compels to sacrifice; and the dealer knows exactly where lies the rich Indian who pays, without much haggling, the topmost price.

The glory of the bazaar, like that of practically all that was picturesque, had to give way to the vitally needed sanitary measures. But the Bazaar still exists, although rather in what we should call open or general markets. Undoubtedly they continue to offer many temptations spread before the covetous eyes of the foreign visitor in such alluring ways that the has been completed.



In the bazaar, Lucknow

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## IN THE LIBRARIES

end of purchasing is not reached even when the bottom of the purse is; because the dealers are only too glad to send their wares to the hotel to be paid for at master's or madam's convenience, and lots of other "rare bargains" which cannot be duplicated."

Mr. Curtis' "Modern India" says of Delhi's Chandni Chauk, "Silver Street," that it is fairly called "the most picturesque and fascinating street in the world." Between the two rows of trees that grow along the center of its width of 75 feet there was formerly an aqueduct of clear, running water, that is now filled, and its banks are the great promenade for the city's gentry, both foreign residents and natives. But the street is marvelous for the adeptness of the shopkeepers in "spotting" the stranger. Let a visitor from abroad appear, no matter how perfectly (he, at least, thinks) he has disguised himself in proper Indian garb, he is pounced upon by a swarm of shopkeepers, and besought to avail himself of the bargains that were never before offered, and never will again fall to his good fortune, until he either yields and secures, sometimes a true bargain, but oftener a lot of rubbish, or calls to his relief a friendly policeman, usually a swarthy Sikh. Sometimes it is most amusing when rival merchants grapple each other in their frantic efforts to secure the monopoly of a seemingly profitable customer, and the policeman's services are required to separate the belligerents. But, as Mr. Curtis concludes, "such unwelcome attentions impair the pleasure of a visit to Delhi's modern style of bazaar."

**LIQUOR DRINKING ON TRAINS TO BE STOPPED**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An order from the office of the Director-General of Railroads at Washington, District of Columbia, instructs railroad and Pullman car conductors to put a stop to the drinking of intoxicating liquor aboard trains. The order has been received by the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads in common with others throughout the country.

The order was issued upon the complaint of Major James H. Buell, director of training camp activities, and to better safeguard the armed forces of the United States until demobilization of the covetous eyes of the foreign visitor in such alluring ways that the has been completed.

had to be worked on till each seam was finished and each basting patiently removed; and again the demand for books changed radically. A vast number of the men made up their minds to get all they could out of their time, and from that day on the school textbook far outclassed either the military manual or the novel.

When a piece of metal is bent or twisted, and then released, what happens to it depends on whether what physicists call "the elastic limit" has been exceeded. If it has, the metal does not resume its former shape but retains a greater or less permanent "set." If the limit has not been reached, the metal flies back to its old position and shape. These facts are true also of social and industrial happenings to a certain extent. Now that the war is over, will pre-war conditions return? That depends on whether war stress has exceeded the elastic limit.

During the war the political, social, and industrial forces of the Nation have been gripped and bent and twisted into all sorts of abnormalities. Now that this grip has been removed, whether they will return to the old normal state or not depends on the position of the elastic limit. It has been commonly and confidently said that after the war we are to have a new world. Doubtless this is partly true; the elastic limit has been far exceeded in Russia. Probably it has in France and England. But how about the United States, where the twisting grip has been less and its application has lasted for a much

shorter time? Has our elastic limit been exceeded, or shall we "snap back" to pre-war normal?

Librarians in particular have hoped that library service would benefit permanently by their war activities—that the percentage of readers in the community, for instance, would be permanently increased by the experience of the soldiers with their camp libraries, and that library administration would benefit by the demonstration, through these libraries, of the effectiveness of simpler tools and methods than those now generally used.

It is yet too soon to know whether any of these hopes are likely to be realized. But as straws showing which way the winds are blowing, it is interesting to note some recent reports from librarians telling of a quick return to pre-war conditions. A reference librarian reports that her women's clubs "have resumed their library work" interrupted during the war period. There is a general agreement that the typical "war book" no longer attracts the public. "They have gone to their well-earned rest," as one librarian puts it. "Those who in the year preceding were occupied in mastering the nuances of military tactics, have turned to accountancy, salesmanship, and the agricultural life," she adds.

Says another: "Our work is now assuming its pre-war character—with a difference. There is perhaps a little more interest in technical books, business, sociology, and poetry, stimulated by the war; but people are relaxing and are ready for diversion again. The popularity of books about the war is

on the wane, and people are turning to other subjects."

Such indications as these, of course, are very small straws indeed, but they may serve to indicate that in some phases of library service the war did not overstrain our elastic limit.

The work of the American Library Association during the war has been so successful, and so worth while, that an effort is to be made to carry into the era of peace the effect of what has been learned in war in the way of teamwork for nation-wide usefulness. An open meeting of the American Library Association Council is to be held at the Ashbury Park Conference to discuss this matter. As tentative suggestions for after-war work there are cooperative library publicity, libraries for public institutions, organization work in states that have no library commissions, a library survey, and the extension of library privileges to rural communities. None of these is new, but none has been undertaken by the association as a nation-wide piece of work, except the survey which has been already intrusted to a special committee.

To do all this work properly, however, some kind of endowment will be absolutely necessary, and a possible fruit of the discussion will be some practicable method of securing it. Even the library survey, whose desirability is so obvious, and which is to go forward in some form under the auspices of the committee recently appointed by President Bishop, cannot be of adequate scope and value unless the committee has at its disposal a considerable sum to pay the salaries and traveling expenses of a staff who will be able to give their full time to the work.

## WOMEN'S PART IN RECONSTRUCTION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Under the auspices of the Ottawa Women's Citizenship Association, an address was delivered here recently by Mrs. Nellie McClung, novelist and social reformer, on the subject of "Women's Part in Reconstruction." She appealed to the women now they had the vote, to prove their worthiness in national affairs. Declaring that women would play a large part during the reconstruction period, Mrs. McClung said that the world had suffered from too much masculinity. She did not want the feminization of the world, but she did ask for its humanization. The war had shown what women could do and they had demonstrated their heroism, and that they were part of the fighting force of the country. Referring to what she described as her dream of community house, with cooking and all the other necessary evils of housework attended to, she said that the old sign on apartment houses of "No children" would give place to "All families with children can rent rooms in these suites." In conclusion, Mrs. McClung said: "I am persuaded that new laws are not so much required as a new spirit in our people."

## CURRENT NOTES ON DUTCH AFFAIRS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The Board of Directors of the Roman Catholic Employers Association has decided to call an international meeting of the Roman Catholic employers of all countries in order to discuss the pending social questions and the best means of securing unity of action. If possible, this meeting is to be enlarged into a Roman Catholic International Social Congress, including also all the other Roman Catholic leading organizations. A commission has been appointed to draw up a plan for obtaining cooperation with non-Roman Catholic employers also, so that there may be a common policy.

According to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, it is not at all certain whether the shipowners' commission, which went to London to negotiate the question of the return of the ships requisitioned by the United States, will proceed to America. Mr. van Ommen, who formed part of the commission, is going to America on private business. Meanwhile the negotiations are not proceeding satisfactorily, much to the surprise of owners in Holland in view of the statement made at one time by America, that the ships would be unconditionally returned.

The Japanese commission at The Hague has received a delegation from the Chambers of Commerce of Japan. The delegation will also proceed to Amsterdam and Rotterdam to visit the Chambers of Commerce there and to receive Dutch subjects who desire to enter into commercial relations with Japan.

The general council of the Belgian Labor Party recently conferred at Brussels with a deputation from the Netherlands Social Democratic Labor Party, consisting of Miss Groeneweg, and Messrs. Vliegen, Wiebant, and de Roode. The Belgian deputation ultimately declared unanimously that it formally condemned every territorial claim of Belgium regarding Holland. The Dutch deputation agreed that the question of the rivers and the canal was of vital interest to Belgium, and that she must be given all the shipping facilities required for her economic development.

## DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE FORMED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Democratic Liberty League of Louisiana has been organized here with the purpose of ousting the New Orleans organization from control of state politics. State committee of 77 members was appointed, from which a central executive committee of 15 will be chosen, and which will call a state convention in June. Approximately 600 men prominent in Louisiana business and professional life attended the meeting, at which the league was organized.

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A constantly increasing number of satisfied users, who year after year issue repeat orders for SELDEN TRUCKS—among them some of the largest and oldest established business institutions in the United States and foreign countries—places the Selden Company in its well-deserved position as one of the foremost manufacturers of high quality motor trucks in the world today.

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SELDEN TRUCK

## UNFAIRNESS SEEN IN FEDERAL REPORT

Representative of the Packing Industry Takes View That Trade Commission's Conclusions Misinterpreted the Facts

A representative of the packing industry maintains that their case, before the Federal Trade Commission and elsewhere, has not had a full presentation to the public and asks that The Christian Science Monitor give space to three articles in order that such presentation may be made. In the interests of a full and fair discussion, the Monitor has accepted the articles for publication. The first of these articles was published on May 27.

II  
A report issued by a department of the government naturally carries much weight; for this reason it is extremely unfortunate that the Federal Trade Commission's recent investigation of the packing industry should have been so unfairly conducted, and that the conclusions of the commission should have been based on a prejudiced interpretation—or rather misinterpretation—of facts.

For example, on page 132, Part II, of its report, the Federal Trade Commission accuses the packers of having an agreement controlling the price of lard compounds (made primarily from cottonseed oil) and introduces correspondence taken from the files of one of the packers referring to the fact that prices charged by all competitors are identical.

It is true that there was an agreement during 1918 fixing the price of cottonseed oil and lard compound, but the Federal Trade Commission fails to mention the fact that this agreement was brought about at the request of, and in cooperation with, the United States Food Administration. One single instance of this nature is enough to condemn the whole report of the Trade Commission in the eyes of any scientific student.

But there are many of such instances, as has been shown in Swift & Co.'s analysis and criticism of the Federal Trade Commission's report which has recently been issued, and which may be procured by writing to Swift & Co., Chicago. The Federal Trade Commission, in one instance, made a statement with regard to prices of live stock in different markets, and introduced specific cases copied from telegrams taken from Swift & Co.'s files. A study of these telegrams shows that the Trade Commission selected only such instances as would bear out its contention; it actually failed to reproduce other portions of these same telegrams, which prove that the contentions themselves were not true.

The Federal Trade Commission sought and used only such information as could, by prejudiced interpretation, be made to appear to make out a case against the packers. It not only misinterpreted the facts, and described perfectly proper practices as though they were illegitimate, but resorted to insinuations and suggestions which have the effect of dogmatic assertions on the uninformed reader.

In making its investigation, the Trade Commission employed a special attorney, who acted in the capacity of a prosecuting attorney rather than as a scientific investigator. In fact, the packers were never given a fair opportunity to present their side of the case in public hearings that were held.

It is true that they might have appeared voluntarily before this prosecuting attorney, but they could not be represented themselves by attorneys, they could not cross-examine hostile witnesses that the Federal Trade Commission had sought out, nor could they have examined their own witnesses in order to corroborate their testimony.

The Federal Trade Commission bases its conclusions that the large packers have working agreements principally on the fact that the proportion of receipts taken by each packer in the principal live-stock markets remained approximately constant from year to year.

Swift & Co. is prepared to show that these fairly constant percentages are due to keen competition and constant watchfulness rather than to any agreement. Swift & Co. does not intend to see any of the other packers increase their business at Swift & Co.'s expense by even a fraction of 1 per cent, if it can help it. For this reason, the number of animals purchased by the different packers is recorded and studied in Swift & Co.'s office from week to week, and even if cattle operations show a loss, as they sometimes do for weeks at a time, Swift & Co. tries to buy at least its usual share, or more, rather than let other packers increase their volume, and thereby not only get a larger share of the trade, but also get the advantage of lower unit costs by handling a larger volume.

As a result of this careful watchfulness, the percentages remain fairly constant from year to year. Even so, Swift & Co., by increasing its percentage of cattle purchases by only a little over 1 per cent from 1913 to 1917, handled 36,000 more cattle in 1917 than if it had not increased its percentage.

It is a matter of serious concern to American business men that a department of the government should con-

duct this kind of investigation of one of the leading industries of the country. Swift & Co. has nothing to fear from a sane and unprejudiced investigation. This company is performing an indispensable service at minimum costs and profits, in competition with other packers, and by honest business methods.

## YEOMEN (F) APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE

BOSTON. Massachusetts—Declaring that they are being discriminated against by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in that they have been excluded from the benefits of the \$100 bonus bill which was reported by the committee on Thursday, a delegation of 19 Yeomen (F), led by Chief Yeoman May G. Hurley, presented a petition to Joseph Warner, the Speaker, yesterday, asking that they be included in the bill. The petition says: "Inasmuch as field clerks and army nurses have been specifically stated in the bill, it would appear to be only antagonistic to discriminate against the Yeomen (F), as the organization gave up positions to come to the aid of the government during a crisis, and by so doing each girl relieved a man for active service on the sea, thereby making it possible for them to man ships in order that American troops might be transported to the land of warfare. The Yeomen (F) now find themselves out of employment at a time when returning men are being given the preference in all lines of industry, and the result is likely to be a serious loss to the majority of self-supporting women."

## FEDERAL TOWN FOR NEGROES OPENED

PORSCMOUTH, Virginia—A model town constructed by the government exclusively for Negroes was formally opened Monday with ceremonies, and Truxton, Virginia, as the town is known, took its place on the map as a suburb of this city.

Built primarily for war purposes to house employees at the great Hampton Roads naval base, the 224 buildings in the town will be rented at \$16 to \$19 monthly. The town is one of the 24 housing projects the United States Housing Corporation is rapidly completing throughout the country.

Officials of the United States Housing Corporation, officers from the naval base and Virginia State officials attended the opening ceremonies. L. K. Sherman, president of the Housing Corporation, made the principal address.

## REGULATION URGED OF CATTLE RAISING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The value of early teachings of human ideas was discussed at the monthly conference of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society in Tremont Temple yesterday afternoon. The president, Edward H. Clement, said that the interstate anti-vivisection conference in New York last week favored laws to prohibit any man or company raising cattle which the owners cannot protect. In explaining this, he said that every cattleman in the west expects to lose about one-fourth of his herd either by starvation or freezing, depending on the remaining three-fourths to make their project pay.

Mr. Clement also told of the action already taken in many states to have laws enacted against the use of dogs in medical experimentation.

ENGINEER SUES BROTHERHOOD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

SELMA, Alabama—The Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is the defendant in a suit for \$50,000 alleged damages brought by J. W. Greene, a railroad engineer and member of the Alabama Legislature from Dallas County, on account of his expulsion from the organization. In 1917, when a nation-wide strike of railroad employees was imminent, Mr. Greene was alleged to have stated publicly that he would continue to work if the strike were called, on the alleged ground that the economic welfare of the country would be seriously endangered by the tie-up of the railroads. A life insurance policy he carried in the order was canceled.

Mr. Greene was also alleged to have

been responsible for the strike of railroad employees.

DETROIT, Michigan—Control of air traffic in Detroit by a flying patrol is classed by the police commissioner as not only a possibility but a probability. The commissioner expressed himself strongly in favor of an auxiliary to the police department for aerial work and an effort will be made at once to interest prominent Detroiters in the matter of purchasing airplanes for the police department.

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## TRAINING PROPOSED IN CONSULAR WORK

**Need of Preparation of Prospective Representatives of United States Abroad Pointed Out by Prominent Business Man**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone**—A prominent American business man recently referred to the need of special training for American diplomats and consular officials.

"The need for such training is seen by nearly every prominent American traveling or having business abroad which requires him to come into contact with American diplomatic and consular officials," he said. "I have tried to deal with these officials in many parts of the world, covering a period of 25 years and embracing several dozen of the officials. I have not yet found one who spoke the language of the country to which he was accredited, except in English-speaking countries. Some of them had to depend upon natives of the countries in which their posts were located, in order to communicate with the people of those countries. They could not even read the newspapers in the original. In some cases a total misapprehension with reference to important current affairs was noted on the part of some of the officials, largely because they were unable to keep up with the trend of events as shown in the local newspapers. This is in striking contrast with what obtains as a general rule in the British diplomatic and consular service, where it is extremely rare that a consular or diplomatic official does not speak the language of the country to which he is accredited, and one or more besides."

## BRITISH SOLDIERS IN CANADIAN COLLEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, Quebec**—Macdonald College is expecting to receive next year an influx of students from overseas, former soldiers from the imperial army, who are desirous of making a living on the land in the Dominion of Canada, and who desire the most up-to-date educational equipment for their task. The British Government is giving £6,000,000 for the university training of demobilized soldiers. Of that sum £100,000 has been set aside for the expenses of those men who desire to attend overseas universities. Macdonald College will probably receive a goodly number of such students.

Lieut.-Col. F. C. Harrison, principal of Macdonald College, is at present in control of all agricultural instruction for Canadian soldiers overseas, and his work in this connection has naturally brought the College into prominence in the minds of Canadian men in the United Kingdom who are enrolled in the army's agricultural courses. About 700 Canadians are receiving instruction in the agricultural camp at Ripon, England. Lectures on live stock, dairying, soils, crops, and so forth, are given and expeditions are made to the homesteads and farms of the neighborhood for purposes of demonstration. Principal Harrison is himself at Ripon.

Word has lately been received from him that there is a possibility of the establishment of a college of tropical agriculture in the British West Indies, with two years of the course to be taken at Macdonald. It seems probable that all the agricultural students now in the army will be retained in the United Kingdom somewhat longer than the rest of the troops so that they may finish the present session of lectures and practical work.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE WILL BE CONTINUED

**War Camp Activities Have Been So Successful It Has been Decided to Keep On With Them in the United States After War**

Textbook Suggested

been assiduously developed by the enemies and rivals of the United States, as well as by those who are not perfectly acquainted with their people. It is necessary for American representatives to take this false idea into account in what they may say or do, with a view to refraining from giving the least additional weight to it, and with the purpose of counteracting and correcting it.

Textbook Suggested

"The most distinguished of our former diplomats might well be called upon to deliver lectures at any institution which might be specially designed to train diplomatic and consular officials. A textbook compiled by such men and carefully gone over by many other of the most highly educated and ablest American statesmen might well be retained for the use of such an institution."

"Many American public men who are splendid stump speakers, and whose patriotic fervor might be entirely appropriate to political and other occasions in the United States, sometimes acquire habits of thought in the course of their domestic political life which, when turned loose unmodified in foreign lands, are wholly inappropriate, and lack the good taste required under the different conditions of their new work."

"It has been observed that whenever a really distinguished American public man was sent to represent the United States abroad, he rarely made the mistakes referred to. For example, this was notably the case with such men as John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, Walter H. Page, Benton McMillin, Henry van Dyke, and others of their rank. But the men of less distinction and experience, who have sometimes been sent to the smaller nations, are the principal offenders in this matter."

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## PLATFORM OF GRAIN GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**TORONTO, Ontario**—The president of the Western Grain Growers Association, Mr. R. C. Henders, M. P., speaking to a large gathering of members of the Empire Club, said that the revised platform of the association embodies proposals in which the economic and political aspects are inter-

woven, and frankly establishes itself upon the rights of the common people, while its measures are proposed to alleviate the burdens of the common people and remove the inequities under which many of them suffer. "If in doing so," he said, "it should deprive any favored groups of privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed, this result is only incidental to the application of the fundamental principles which recognize common human rights. The fact that those who have enjoyed those privileges have come to look upon them as vested rights in no way weakens the challenge of the platform as outlined." A few of the principal revisions mentioned are the immediate and substantial all-around reduction of the customs' tariff; placing of all foodstuffs on the free list; also all agricultural implements, farm implements, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils and all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture. All tariff concessions granted to other countries by Canada to be given to Great Britain as well; all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by customs, tariff must be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings; and every claim for tariff protection by any industry must be heard publicly before a special committee of Parliament.

In the event of the association's platform being adopted, a means for the collection of revenue would be found by a tax on the value of city and country land, 20,000,000 acres of which, Mr. Henders stated, were lying in the hands of overseas speculators; a general application of the income tax with the percentage sharply graduated as the income increases in amount; a tax on the profits of corporations; adaptation of a heavily-graduated inheritance tax on estates. The farmers of the west would also nationalize all neutral resources, railways, water power, coal and other deposits.

Mr. Lee is convinced that since many people do not find opportunity to give expression to their best talents and fullest powers during the day's work, the hours of recreation and leisure must, therefore, be of primary value, and their possibilities should be realized by every one in the community and made his rightful possession. Regarding the contribution of the service to community welfare, Mr. Lee said that clubhouses, information centers, community sings, athletic, and dancing features have come to stay.

"Community Service, Inc." he says further, "will help every town and city wishing to get this work started; it will pay overhead charges, train and supply organizers and suggest and cooperate at every point. It inherits the organization and experience of War Camp Community Service and of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and is well qualified to serve as a national organization, a national directing body of this new community work which has grown out of the war."

Representing no creed or party, it does not seek to build up an institution, but to develop the resources of the community itself and render its own presence unnecessary. It brings together people of all sorts and creeds and conditions in working for a common purpose—the community."

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## IDAHO WORKING WITH NEW SYSTEM

**FORTY-EIGHT DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUX CONSOLIDATED UNDER NINE HEADS IN THE REORGANIZED GOVERNMENT OF THAT STATE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

**BOISE, Idaho**—The reorganized system of government of the state of Idaho is now under way, and the first cabinet meeting has been held. The American Year Book, in speaking of the Illinois and Kansas systems of state government, upon which plan the Idaho system has been built, states that experience in the consolidation of the various state agencies has revealed some mistakes. Idaho has had the opportunity of correcting these mistakes and extending the law further than the two other states. The meeting of the first Governor's cabinet was termed by Gov. D. W. Davis "the initial meeting of an epoch-making era in state government." He said further that "the state government has the opportunity to be placed on a thoroughly efficient business basis, with the elimination of red tape and the centralization of executive authority in such a way as to avoid unnecessary overlapping of duties and consequent loss of efficiency."

Forty-eight departments and bureaux have been consolidated under nine heads in the new system. These heads of departments meet in conference with the Governor and report progress, and cooperation between them is urged. Besides the heads of departments, the constitutional state officials are also a part of the Governor's cabinet.

One of the mistakes mentioned in the American Year Book in this plan

was the inadequate salaries of the members of the state board, and \$3,500 is quoted as insufficient. While the salaries of the heads of departments were fixed in Idaho at \$3,600, in four instances men who have been receiving far greater salaries have taken positions in the cabinet. As an economic advantage to the State, the new plan will not be such in the total amount paid in salaries, as nine new offices, the heads of departments, have been added. But economy is expected in the handling of the former 48 bureaux which are consolidated under them. Another new feature that is expected to save money for the State is in the purchasing agency. Whereas 52 state departments have been purchasing their supplies separately, a state purchasing agency will now handle all the furnishing of supplies for every state institution.

## GREAT LAKES DEEP WATERWAY PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**DULUTH, Minnesota**—The deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic project is to be promoted actively and with substantial financial backing by a committee with Charles P. Craig of Duluth in charge as executive chairman. Canada is already committed to the enterprise, and has spent a large sum in a 25-foot canal around Niagara Falls. This canal is 50 percent complete. It is an important link in the scheme. There will be seven short canals on the St. Lawrence River, all enlargements of canals that now carry ships of 14 feet draft. In order to make the deep waterway to the sea effective considerable work will be necessary on connecting channels of the Great Lakes, notably in the St. Mary's, Detroit, and St. Clair rivers; all these are now deep enough for 21-foot ships. The locks at the Soo, now good for 21-foot ships, will require deepening.

## MUSIC

Boston Notes

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

**BOSTON, Massachusetts**—A young pianist of more than average promise is Jesus Sanroma, a Porto Rican, who gave a recital on the evening of May 26. He is a pupil of David Sequeira, one of the teachers in the New England Conservatory of Music. Young Sanroma gave a rather ambitious program that included the Grieg piano sonata in E minor, Bach's C minor Fantasia and a Scarlatti sonata among others. Master Sanroma, although on the threshold of his artistic career, played with a technical mastery worthy of a mature pianist, as well as with much tonal beauty, something that is not too common nowadays. One feels that with further artistic growth, this young pianist should develop into an artist worthy of a place among pianists of distinction. This recital was given for the benefit of Porto Rican earthquake victims.

On the evening of May 22, students of the preparatory course of the Faletti Pianoforte School were heard to excellent advantage both in ensemble and in solo numbers. Those taking solo groups included Pauline Barry, Elizabeth Jack, and Rose Campana. William Howard, violin, and Bertram Currier, violoncello, were other assisting performers in Haydn's G major trio. At this recital, a number of novelties were heard, those by Mrs. C. W. Krogman and Miss F. Marion Ralston being initial performances in public.

## MILITARY TRAINING VOTED

**PORTLAND, Maine**—The Portland School Board has voted to adopt compulsory military training in the high school, beginning next year. The training will be required the first two years and elective the last two. The federal government will provide uniforms and instructors.

We know that we have the reputation for being "high-priced"—and we deserve it—but *not* high-priced for what we are making and delivering.

Z. Z. JACKSON  
Shirtmaker—Scarfmaker  
MICHIGAN AT MADISON  
CHICAGO

A well-known English critic once wrote: "A cynic is one who knows the price of everything, and the value of nothing."

**Mandel Brothers Chicago**

**Golden Age Exquisites**

DON'T know when you thought most about clothes, but I know when you talked most about them—at the age when you lisped: "Where is my little pink bonnet?" At the Golden Age of Infancy, when the new and beautiful had a never forgotten charm. "Exquisites" sweetly, daintily, becomingly dressed children typify childhood. The Mandel designers have developed many new and interesting ideas in infants' wear, both picturesque and charming, but singularly low in price. It is that "beauty without extravagance" that best befits the child, that has fashioned from simple fabrics, dimities, dotted swiss, linens, organdies, ginghams and poplins, everyday dresses that look like "Sunday best."

**Creepers and Rompers with a touch of Artistry**

YOU will find, when you visit Mandel's infant wear section, a touch of artistry, a feeling for "picture-book" babies, even in creepers and rompers that cost less than two dollars a piece.

There are summer dresses, delicately tinted, crisp and cool, with frills and flutings, sashes and short sleeves, that will keep Milady Baby comfortable and very pretty indeed throughout the warm weather.

When Golden Age Infancy must assume great social obligations at weddings and fetes, there are exquisite chiffony Frenchy frocks, crepe de chine coats and rosebudded bonnets that make Milady Baby a rare little miniature fashion plate.

Sashes are "vogue," you know, for quite young maidens, and also a bit of cross-stitching, an embroidered rosebud or a touch of smocking—and all these you will find in the Mandel models. Ask to see one wee voile frock called the artist's model. Brother can be just as beautiful as sister in cunning little suits designed for him.

**Baby's Path Charming**

THE youngest person surprised at everything about him will be thoroughly pleased by a strange world, if you surround him with bassinet, wardrobe, fitted basket—all that his lordship needs made in white wood or wicker, most beautiful, most comfortable, most charmingly babylike. His trousseau can be selected with inspiration and satisfaction, when you visit the Mandel infants' wear section on the third floor.

**"Madame, que voulez-vous?" "Et combien me paierez-vous?"**

"Pour bebe et sa nounou.  
De magnifiques toilettes,  
Bien chaudes et bien propres."

"Faites-moi des prix tres doux!  
Je suis tres bonne cliente.  
Et si je m'en vais contente,  
Vous me reverrez chez vous!"

## LIQUOR RULES ON CANADA RAILWAYS

Officials Have Long Considered That Safety in Railroad Operation Required Enforced Abstention by Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—One of the most significant addresses delivered in the course of the world-wide prohibition conference was that by Mr. W. L. Best, Canadian representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, on the important subject of Prohibition and Labor. Some of the principal points dealt with by Mr. Best were as follows: "The legalized traffic of intoxicating liquor has been regarded by those who are most capable of rendering judgment, as the greatest foe to railroad efficiency, a destroyer of domestic happiness, a barrier to social and economic progress, an encumbrance to moral and spiritual uplift and an obstruction to useful industrial development. The millions of dollars expended in its manufacture and consumption, if invested in many other industries would have produced immeasurably greater and more beneficial returns to Labor and to the State."

The use of intoxicants by railroad workmen has rendered their positions less secure, and has quite frequently resulted in dismissal, thereby contributing to unemployment.

### Intoxication Prohibited

"Almost from the inception of rail-way operation on this continent, it has been regarded as an exceedingly hazardous undertaking, and the service therefore demanded a keen sense of responsibility and special preparation and training by persons engaged in that work. From a business standpoint the operating officers and managers of the railways have looked upon the use of intoxicating liquor by employees as an almost unpardonable offense; even though such officers may not always have been teetotalers. Nevertheless, the railway officials decided that safety in train operation required prohibitory measures respecting the use of intoxicating liquor by its employees, and about 20 years ago, the American Railway Association, after due consideration, embodied in the American Standard Operating Rules the following:

"Rule 'G'. The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal."

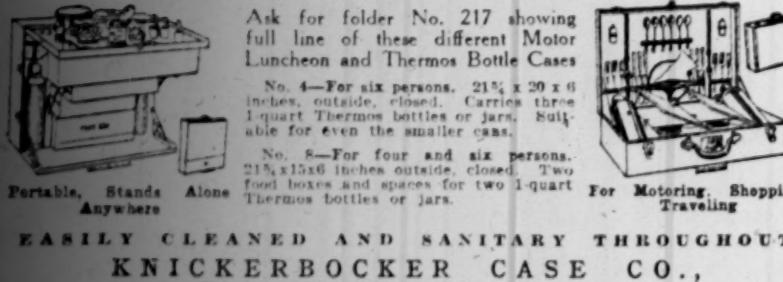
This rule was subsequently adopted on many of the Canadian railways, and about 10 years ago was embodied in the general train and interlocking rules, and sanctioned by order of the Board of Railways Commissioners for the operation of all Canadian railways.

"Realizing that the vocation of locomotive engineers involved ceaseless peril and that it was a duty we owe to ourselves, the employers and those dependent upon us for safe transportation, to guard against those disasters which frequently overtake us on the railways, the necessity of rendering the highest efficiency of service and of being careful and sober, became self-evident; hence the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers—an organization of almost 120,000 members on this continent—adopted, as one of the cardinal principles in its motto, Sobriety.

The strict observance of this principle by its members is made imperative by the following provision in the constitution of the organization: "Article No. 29, Section 4 (a):

"(a) A member dealing in intoxicating liquors shall, upon conviction be penalized by expulsion from all the benefits and privileges of the brotherhood, including participation in the beneficiary department, provided this section shall not be construed to apply

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## BIG BUSINESS FOR AMERICAN WOOLEN

Annual Report of the Company Shows More Than 21 Per Cent Earned on the Common Stock—Large Surplus Shown

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The American Woolen Company has issued its twentieth annual report showing net operating profits after taxes of \$12,234,084, as compared with \$15,664,985 before taxes and \$12,664,985 after taxes in 1917.

The net balance for the \$20,000,000 common stock after the extraordinary depreciation of \$5,251,557, but before pension and insurance fund reserves is \$4,272,527, the equivalent of \$21.36 a share compared with \$8,325,985, or \$41.62 a share on the same basis a year ago. A year ago depreciation totaled only \$1,539,000.

There appears in the balance sheet for the first time a special reserve for possible depreciation, and inventory values of \$14,500,000 which at the end of 1917 had been charged against profit and loss but which now appears as a special item. The total profit and loss surplus now totals almost \$20,000,000.

The income account and balance sheet follow:

## Income Account

	1918	1917
Net profits	\$12,234,084	\$15,664,985
Pfd. dividend	2,800,000	2,800,000
Balance	8,524,084	12,864,985
Com. dividend	2,000,000	1,000,000
Balance	7,524,084	11,864,985
Depreciation	5,251,557	1,539,000
Surp. for year	2,272,527	10,082,155
Rds. for depn.		
Rds. for inns.	1,539,000	1,250,000
Rds. for pensions	750,000	1,250,000
Rds. for taxes	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total deductions	1,500,000	5,700,000
Net surplus	772,527	3,044,155
1917 depn. rev. re- ferred to sur.	1,539,000	
1917 depn. rev. re- ferred to sur.	3,000,000	
Total surplus	14,413,084	11,368,940
Total surplus	10,724,622	14,413,025

\*After taxes.

## Balance Sheet

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1918, compares as follows:

ASSETS	1918	1917
Plant and equip.	\$36,680,719	\$40,571,859
Cash	12,560,225	8,715,725
Inventories	37,521,105	28,829,237
Accts. received	4,731,183	3,366,883
U. S. cts. of ind.	11,490,000	5,306,460
Total	124,122,972	123,007,202

LIABILITIES	1918	1917
Accrued divs.	1,833,333	\$23,333
Com. stock	20,000,000	20,000,000
Prefer. stock	40,000,000	40,000,000
Reserves	52,872,223	12,007,202
Possibly ep. inv.	14,500,000	
Depreciation	1,539,000	
Insurance	2,000,000	1,250,000
Pension Fund	2,000,000	1,250,000
Taxes	2,000,000	1,250,000
Surplus	10,724,622	14,413,025
Total	124,122,972	123,007,202

## Largest Business on Record

President Wood says in part: "The volume of business during 1918 was greatly in excess of that of the previous year, the rate of production having reached, early in March, the highest point in the company's history, and generally speaking, the same rate having been continued until the cessation of hostilities in November. During this period the highest percentage ever known of the looms of your company was maintained in operation, as large a proportion of this machinery as was adaptable having been devoted to the service of the government, as far as possible, all machinery not made use of by the government was placed at the disposal of the civilian trade, but the difficulty in securing wool for civilian fabrics occasioned by the governmental control, for military purposes, of all wools, rendered it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure adequate supplies of raw materials to meet civilian demands."

During 1918 the amount of government contracts alone placed with your company amounted to \$162,400,029.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentsz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Tuesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	32.40	32.50	31.50	31.74
Oct.	21.50	21.50	20.60	21.82
Dec.	31.10	31.10	30.55	30.55
Jan.	30.95	31.00	30.10	30.25
March	30.90	30.95	30.00	30.17
Photo 33.30, down 70 points.				

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentsz & Co.'s private wire)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices here Tuesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Sale
July	32.12	32.26	31.60	31.74
Oct.	20.70	20.76	20.90	20.10
Dec.	30.40	30.50	29.75	29.83

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper quoted yesterday at 5 1/4@5 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 60-day bills 4 6 1/2, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4 6 1/4, commercial 60-day bills 4 6, demand 4 6 1/2, cables 4 6 1/2. France demand 6 5/8, cables 6 5/8. Guilder demand 3 9/16, cables 3 9/16. Life demand 8 5/8, cables 8 4/5. Bar silver \$1.07 3/4. Mexican dollars 82. Government and railroad bonds firm. Time loans strong, 5 1/2@5 1/2 per cent.

Call money firm, high 5, low 4 1/2. Ruling rates 5, closing bid 4 1/2, offered yesterday, on account of the parade to returning soldiers of the United States Army.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Tuesday's Market

## FOOTWEAR PRICES TENDING UPWARD

Conditions Inflated Not Only as Regards Quotations but as to Supplies of Materials Entering Into the Manufacture of Shoes

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Prices keep up a steady increase in the local shoe market, and stores of shoe material are well sold. Although the range of values is comparatively high, there is in the main little more than an ordinary manufacturing profit under existing circumstances. Manufacturers have been unable to buy factory supplies on a replacement basis for two years, or more, and it is safe to assert that no reputable footwear producer desires such inflated conditions to be prolonged as those which now annoy the traders and hamper free action.

The better grades of leather are over-sold, and the prospects of promised shipments are so doubtful that orders for good footwear such as calf and kid shoes, are frequently placed on file or declined.

The seriousness of such a situation is admitted; also the undesirability of further advances, neither of which, however, plays any part in a market sold for weeks ahead.

England has removed the embargo, which so long restricted leather imports. Stock bought prior to April 8 is now admitted, and all bought subsequent to that date will be allowed to enter on and after June 15. Although this foreign demand will strike a market already stripped of the better grades of leather, and although it may not obtain much at present, it certainly will influence prices to an upward trend, and postpone what relief appeared possible by early fall.

What proportion of low-grade stock the foreign buyer may select of which there is a fair supply) will not interest domestic buyers, as such grades are not at present in favor with the average consumer. Considering all things, shoe buyers are not likely to witness a receding market this year, but if predictions develop into realities it would not be remarkable if maximum shoe prices were yet to be found.

## Packer Hide Market

The principal sales in the packer hide market for the week ending May 17 totaled nearly 50,000 hides, which, considering the widespread activity in all trades pertaining to leather was a very small aggregate.

The price ranged from 2 to 5 cents in excess of those of the corresponding week last year, and a further advance followed closely upon the acceptances of those above mentioned, one for May light native cows going to record at 37 cents. This, however, is out of tune with the market, as it carries with it some significance.

Offerings of hides are so limited, compared with the demand, that sales are reported at prices strangely at variance with quotations. Therefore, in such times as these reports are not dependable. Actual transactions alone give the true status of the market and for that day only.

Present and future conditions are such that any change of values would not be surprising because buyers have become accustomed to advances, and at the same time know that a drop must come some day.

There are here and afloat fair-sized consignments of South American hides, but as yet not enough to weaken prices of domestic hides, although further liberal shipments might bring about that result.

The lack of accumulated stocks of winter hides is a strengthening element in the domestic market this season. Tanners are willing listeners to even small offerings, but quotations are not likely to recede until the supply is augmented from outside markets.

The American Can Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

The Pennsylvania Water Power Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record May 26.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

The Haskell & Barker Car Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of \$6 a share, payable June 2 on stock of record May 26.

The American Can Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

The directors of the Realty Associates have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 15 to holders of record July 5.

The American Can Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

The Pennsylvania Water Power Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record May 26.

The Central Leather Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent a share on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Lancaster Mills declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent a share, payable June 2 to stock of record May 26. Six months ago 3 per cent regular and 2 per cent extra was paid.

The Minnesota Light & Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 31 to stock of record June 16.

The directors of the Eastern Wisconsin Electric Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 31 to stockholders of record May 20, 1919.

Directors of the Boston & Lowell Railroad have declared a dividend of \$3 a share, or such proportion thereof as shall be received by the treasurer from the receiver of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The dividend is payable July 2 to stock of record May 31.

## BOSTON STOCKS

Tuesday's Closing Prices

Am Tel ..... 107 1/2 1/4  
A A Ch com ..... 110 1/2 1/8  
Am Wool com ..... 90 1/2 1/2  
Am Bosch Mag ..... 101 1/2 1/2  
Am Zinc pf ..... 175 1/2 1/4  
Arizona Com ..... 134 1/2 1/2  
Booth Fish ..... 134 1/2 1/2  
Boston Elev ..... 121 1/2 1/2  
Boston & Me ..... 23 1/2 1/2  
Butte & Sun ..... 25 1/2 1/2  
Butte & Arizona ..... 63 1/2 1/2  
Cal & Homa ..... 410 1/2 1/2  
Copper Range ..... 47 1/2 1/2  
Davis-Daly ..... 61 1/2 1/2  
East Butte ..... 141 1/2 1/2  
East Mass ..... 141 1/2 1/2  
Fairbanks ..... 62 1/2 1/2  
Granby ..... 72 1/2 1/2  
Green Can ..... 44 1/2 1/2  
Ia Lake Royal ..... 50 1/2 1/2  
Lake Royale ..... 52 1/2 1/2  
Mass Gas ..... 81 1/2 1/2  
May-Old Colony ..... 9 1/2 1/2  
Miami ..... 28 1/2 1/2  
Minhawk ..... 65 1/2 1/2  
North H & H ..... 33 1/2 1/2  
North Old Dominion ..... 121 1/2 1/2  
Oscoda ..... 38 1/2 1/2  
Pond Creek ..... 15 1/2 1/2  
Steward ..... 47 1/2 1/2  
Swift & Co. ..... 144 1/2 1/2  
United Fruit ..... 182 1/2 1/2  
United Shoe ..... 53 1/2 1/2  
U.S. Smelting ..... 69 1/2 1



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Large back yard, etc.

Large back garden, etc.

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## JULIA WARD HOWE

Yesterday, May 27, various literary organizations in different parts of America celebrated the centenary of the birth of Julia Ward Howe. This event, even before it actually occurred, naturally gave fresh impetus to the contention, on the part of many persons, that Mrs. Howe's stirring "Battle Hymn of the Republic" should be the American national anthem.

If the decision rested in the hands of the American soldiers, there is no doubt whatever that the verdict would be in its favor. When the Stars and Stripes made its initial appearance as the official journal of the American expeditionary force, the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" appeared on its first page, and a line taken from the poem was selected as symbolic of the spirit of the American Army in France. "As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free."

Wherever there were gatherings of American soldiers in France (and, after the armistice, in Germany) the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" shared the honors, on every program, with "America." Each member of the American expeditionary force apparently knew the words and music by heart, which is in striking contrast to the lack of familiarity painfully existent among Americans regarding the words of the "Star-Spangled Banner." That all Americans are not intimately familiar with the words of their national anthem is, of course, a reproach, but it is partly due to the difficulty in memorizing these particular words in connection with the tune to which they have been set. The strains of "John Brown's Body" have been familiar to every American from childhood days, and Mrs. Howe's stirring verses easily fit themselves indelibly in one's mind.

The writer has heard "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" read, recited, and sung under many different circumstances and on many different occasions. Of these, two remain peculiarly clear in his memory: one was on the occasion of Mrs. Howe's ninetieth birthday, when, in her own home, she recited to her guests, with a fervor and eloquence scarcely to be expected in one of her age, the inspired verses of this noble hymn. The second occasion was as recently as last month, when he attended the memorial exercises, held in Westminster Abbey, for the American soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the great war. Nothing in that wonderful service was so impressive as the singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," by the mass of Americans who thronged the abbey, under circumstances which naturally called forth every spark of patriotic fervor.

Several of the English members of the audience expressed themselves as having previously underestimated the flaming patriotic passion which the lines evoked. Certainly it is that, when this great audience finished singing, He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat!

"He is sifted out the hearts of men before His judgment seat. . . . Oh, he swift my soul to answer Him! he jubilant my feet!"

Our God is marching on!

no person present failed to experience a thrill which was as gratifying as it was rare.

## PROBLEMS IN WORLD POLITICS

"The European Commonwealth. Problems Historical and Diplomatic." By J. A. E. Marriott, M. P. C. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. £5. net.

The cardinal fact of geography in the twentieth century is the shortening of distances and the shrinkage of the globe. . . . The result is that problems which a century ago, or even 50 years ago, were exclusively European now concern the whole world."

In these words, General Smuts has embodied an incontrovertible fact. To-day continents can no more live to themselves than can nations, hence the importance attaching to the future development of Europe and the direction it takes. From the closing years of the fifteenth century, two ideas, those of liberty and nationality, have dominated the evolution of the states system which has been evolved until, at the beginning of the present century, it found its development in the existence of a number of independent sovereign states.

It is with the evolution of this system that the first three chapters of Mr. Marriott's volume are concerned, and, having traced it step by step, he propounds the query, Does the triumph of nationalism promise the permanent maintenance of the European polity? He propounds many other questions, in the course of the essays which he has collected together from the Edinburgh Review, The Nineteenth Century and After, The Fortnightly Review, The Quarterly Review, and The Hibbert Journal, but many of his readers will justifiably feel disappointed that they are left to discover their own solutions. Interesting as the essays in themselves are, they show signs of their origin in a discursive and its spirit are Italian. So far as the Croats are concerned, it is asserted that the fundamentals of nationality should not be set aside for what is really a minor commercial consideration, for these people are responsible for not more than 4 per cent of the city's commerce. "We see, then," the chapter continues, "that the Flume question is not merely one of right and justice, but matter of the gravest moment both to Italy and to the whole of Europe; now will the people of the United States, who have obeyed a generous impulse, and intervened in the great conflict in order to hasten the triumph of civilization, wish the problem solved in any other way?"

The curse of Austria domination of Italian provinces, is the subject of the first chapter, in which no words are too black to paint the iniquities of the ruling Nation. A second chapter continues the history of the "unredeemed provinces," tells the names

of the essays, he shows how the effort to maintain stability in Europe through the doctrine of "balance of power" has been proved a broken reed, and how the doctrine has rightly become suspect. It has failed to achieve what was hoped from it, because it ignored the wishes as well as the traditions of the peoples chiefly concerned. Since the days which witnessed the failure of the idealism of the Tsar Alexander I, many influences have stirred the world, the trend of which was visible only to the imagination which is the gift of the few. The creation of the German Empire introduced into Europe a factor, the potency of which for good or evil few fully realized. As Prof. Ramsay Muir has said: "In a degree unparalleled in the history of European imperialism, the German Colonial Empire was the result of force and design, not of a gradual evolution." Therein lies the secret of its failure. It is now general knowledge that Bismarck was strenuously opposed to the overseas expansion which proved so strong an attraction to a certain school of German thought; and the importance of the adoption of this policy lay in the fact that it entailed the ultimate conception of world domination. It has proved a direct challenge and a direct menace to the spirit of nationalism, bringing into prominence new and perplexing problems.

Is the international organization which has been evolved to continue? That is now the great question. "What we seek," says President Wilson, "is the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed, and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." If the "Holy Alliance" can claim no other credit, it must be admitted that it was conceived honestly as a practical attempt to apply the Christian ideal to the regulation of international politics. Its failure to accomplish success has met with harsh judgment, and has led many people to mistrust any combined effort for the maintenance of political stability; but the founding of the ship, as Mr. Marriott points out, was due to defects in its structure and not essentially to the fact that it was manned by autocrats. The ship of the League of Nations, though manned today by democrats, will depend for its buoyancy in the troubled waters of the world upon a structure of single-minded devotion and practical effort. That it is possible to have a free commonwealth in which the ideas common to all its members can find opportunity for expansion, is proved by the existence of a commonwealth of free peoples under the British Crown. Hence there is solid ground for conceiving the possibility of a greater commonwealth, which will conserve the fundamental unity of man; but the conception entails intricate and practical problems which tax the highest statesmanship, and here Mr. Marriott leaves the matter.

## ITALY'S REASONS FOR HER CLAIMS

"Italy's Great War and Her National Aspirations." By Mario Alberti, G. Carlo Corsi, Armando Hodin, Tommaso Sillani, Attilio Tamaro and Ettore Tolomei, with an introductory chapter by H. Nelson Gay. Milan: Aliferi & Lacroix.

"Italy's Great War" is a very attractive volume of propaganda. It is addressed to the people of the United States, it bears good Italian names on its title page, and is in Italian typography with striking binding. Its copyright is of more than a year ago, and possibly its circulation in the United States has been effected. How directly it is calculated to mold public opinion, is shown by some of the revealed issues of the peace debate in Paris. In the light of these, its claim to Flume merits attention.

The first assertion is that the city of Flume "belongs geographically to Istria and, therefore, like Istria to Julian Venetia." For centuries, it was regarded as Istrian and for 7½ centuries, from 1222 till 1771, it actually belonged to the See of Pola. In the year last named, Maria Theresa simply handed it over to Hungary.

"If we take it for granted that the war will end in victory," the chapter runs on, "a victory which will ratify Italy's undisputed right to Trieste, the question of Flume becomes of such importance that upon its right solution may to a certain extent depend the future lot of that new Europe, which the Entente Powers and the United States hope to see arise out of the ruins of German militarism."

The argument continues by asserting that the Central Powers hope, by maintaining a direct or an indirect hold upon Flume, to retain control of one of the important trade routes to the East. To prevent this, Flume should be given to Italy.

From the moral side, there is the claim that real rights do exist. If the nationality of the inhabitants is the criterion, there is but one conclusion. The population of Flume is very largely Italian, its history and traditions are Italian and its dialect and its spirit are Italian. So far as the Croats are concerned, it is asserted that the fundamentals of nationality should not be set aside for what is really a minor commercial consideration, for these people are responsible for not more than 4 per cent of the city's commerce.

"We see, then," the chapter continues, "that the Flume question is not merely one of right and justice, but matter of the gravest moment both to Italy and to the whole of Europe; now will the people of the United States, who have obeyed a generous impulse, and intervened in the great conflict in order to hasten the triumph of civilization, wish the problem solved in any other way?"

But if a coherent argument is missing, Mr. Marriott's summary of the rise of modern diplomacy, of English diplomacy from 1853-71, and of the problems respectively of Poland and the Near East, is full of useful information admirably told. In the course

of the martyrs to the cause, with a running sketch of the whole horrible story. A later chapter gives the reasons for Italy's participation in the war and, incidentally, explains the reasons for certain so-called delays. "Both in the case of Italy and in that of the United States of America, the reasons which persuaded the people to go to war were above all ideal reasons." Italy, a union of only about 50 years, was much occupied in healing the wounds inflicted during many years of foreign rule, and was from the military point of view, the least prepared of any of the great powers. It entered the war and conducted campaigns along its borders, but always under unfavorable strategic conditions.

The story next turns to the "Irredenta," with the assertion that, until Italy has restored to her natural frontiers, the Brenner range, and the Julian and Dinaric Alps, she will not be free from Austrian vengeance and reprisals. Then there follows the argument for the return to their own proper government of valleys and towns in a country whose affinities are evidenced by such names as Trentino, Mezzolombardo, Cavalese, Predazzo, Guidicarie, Rendena, Primiero, etc., all of them Italian in name, in origin, in language, in architecture, and in spirit.

Highlanders stood in a hollow square opening toward Jerusalem with the Mediterranean close at their backs, and sang, "O God, our help in ages past"; taking later a path which may have been the very one over which the oxen drew the Ark of the Covenant, and sympathizing with Uzzah, as he clambered down the rocky incline. Many miles he walked along roads where he was the only traveler, and free, as he says of the journey from Beersheba to Dan, to enjoy the company of Abraham and of the lad Isaac, of Elijah and David, and of Achsah, to whom Caleb gave the "upper and the nether springs, of which this pilgrim drank.

"I never dreamed, Achsah, when I stumbled over your name at my mother's knee . . . that I should some day be grateful to you for asking your father to give you those springs, that have continued to flow on through the centuries since."

Dr. Finley bears testimony to the invariable courtesy and honor of the British soldiery, to the hospitality of the villagers, and the ready kindness of desert companions; he met with no molestation; the land was free from its oppressors, the native was humane.

This was a "passionate pilgrimage," but one without pose; his chronicle runs in the plainest of everyday English;



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from an illustration in "A Pilgrim in Palestine," by John Finley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The temple area on Mt. Moriah

## THE RECORD OF A "PASSIONATE PILGRIM"

"A Pilgrim in Palestine." By John Finley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2. net.

Dr. Finley's book, while in no sense a literary work, is, for its purpose, something far more delightful. It is not a "work" at all, in the sense of archaeology and excavations, or explorations, or historical sequences, or elaboration of theories. Rather is it like a series of letters which an ardent traveler of richly stored memory and reverent curiosity might write to those at home, as he traversed a land mutually dear; confident of sympathy, and therefore telling of his emotions as they swept by him, recounting his appreciations and breathing his fibbes.

To be the first American pilgrim to Palestine after the capture of Jerusalem and the morally august entrance and occupation of the British Army, was no small honor, and in this case the honor quite evidently fell on a suitable head, for he made good use of his opportunity, and put into his journeys a glory that was not in the land itself, to be seen by the eye, but in the more enduring Palestine of unique and deathless history. Indeed, he frequently made his opportunity; he was nobody's tourist, repeatedly taking long tramps in directions where there was a distinct likelihood that he would be turned back by military regulations. But he always got through, partly by reason of the Red Cross uniform he wore, and sometimes by the sheer persuasion of a genuine and unselfish enthusiasm.

Dr. Finley knew, beforehand, the land of his pilgrimage; almost the least of lands in square miles, quite the greatest of lands in its sacred significance to human history; the birthplace of prophecy, the scene of many fulfillments, whose future is attested by prophecies now leaping toward fulfillment; the land just awakening from the torpor of centuries, now invaded suddenly by some of the most extremely advanced manifestations of the twentieth century.

Even this first pilgrim, emulous as he was of following the primitive paths, arrived in the first place in an airship. Forty years as contrasted with two hours and a half is the difference in the time of the passage between Egypt and Palestine, as marked by the children of Israel and by Dr. Finley. They wandered and doubted, and were turned back, to be sure, coming up from the way of the desert; they took a bird's way over the desert: O'er pyramid and Sphinx we flew, Dry-shod 'tho' unparted sea passed through, Crossed in an hour the wilderness, Saw Sinai looming terrorless, High o'er the gates of Gaza leapt, And low across the plain of Sharon swept Into the Holy Land.

The foreground of the book is occupied by the figure of General Allenby, the "Deliverer of Palestine." Together, one night at headquarters, he and the author pored over the Old Testament military history and geography; and Dr. Finley was again there on the morning that the battle on the plain of Esdraelon—the actual geographical Armageddon—was being waged. He saw the commander-in-chief, placid, strong, pleased with the society of an American child whose mother, on the way to Jerusalem, was his guest; and he recognized the greatness that could so marvelously plan and command, and them so unreservedly trust the rightness of his cause.

It was a pedestrian's view that Dr. Finley coveted and obtained. From Jaffa to Jericho he walked, attending, as he started, a service of the Black Watch on the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the war, when the

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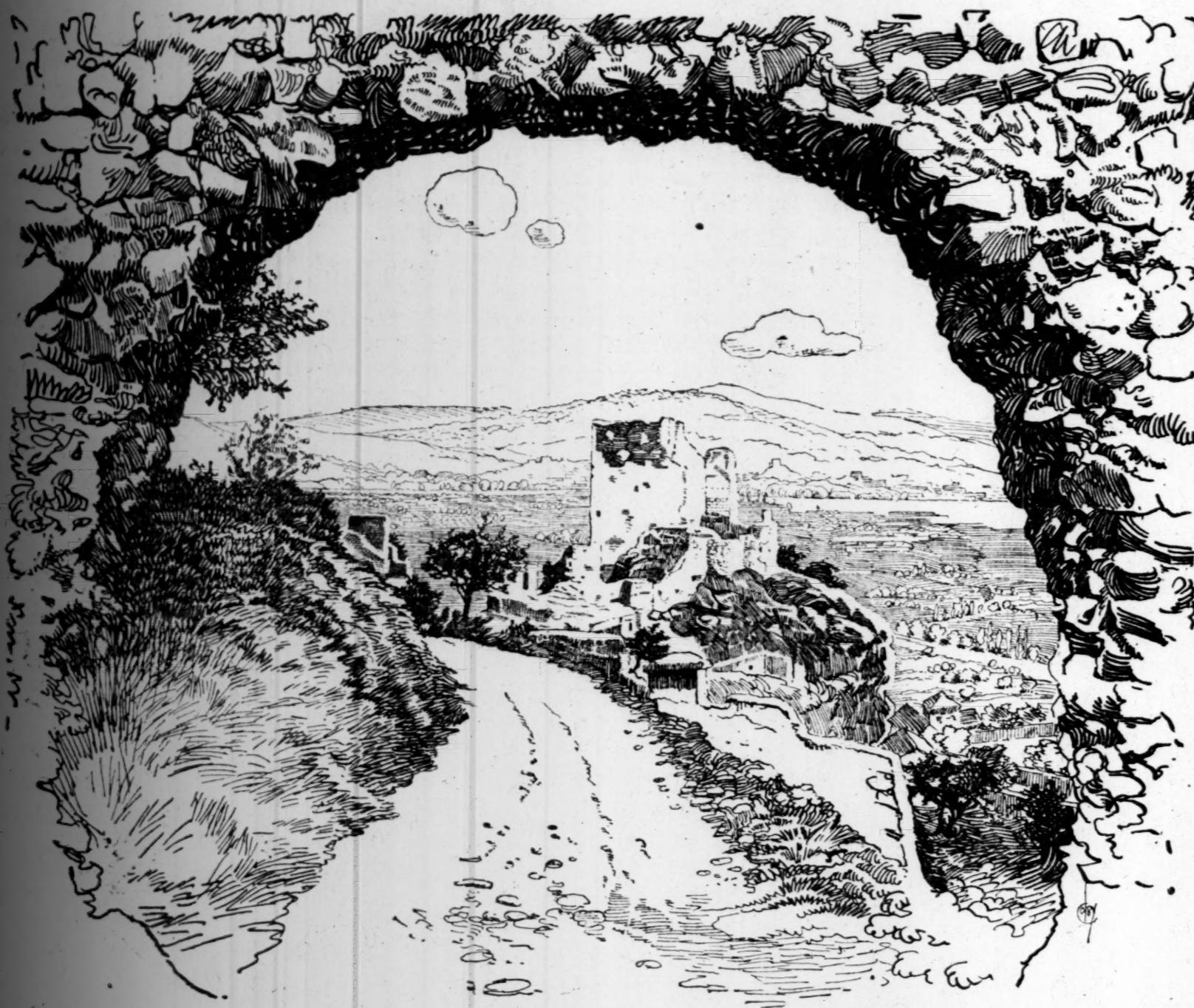
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## THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Ruins of Château Rochefort, Ardèche, France

## A Veritable Town of Troglodytes

Many tunnels through the mountains which lie so close to the Rhône succeeded one another for some distance. But we were able to get a good view of Rochefort with its ruined castle. Castles, indeed, nearly all of them in ruins, abounded the whole way, crowning every cliff, or crest, or rock, till it became difficult to discern

tangle them even with the help of map and guide-books . . .

But above all other tantalizing visions was that of Rochefort—a veritable town of troglodytes as it seemed—house, castle, fortifications, all apparently carved out of the dust-colored limestone and dark basalt of the mountain, so that rock and buildings, one in color, appeared to be one structure. A more curious place—reminding one in a way of one of those strange pueblos of the Zuñi Indians in New Mexico—it would be hard to find. The donjon, on an isolated and precipitous basalt rock several hundred feet high, was once joined to the rest of the castle by bridges across the intervening ravines. The remains of battlemented ramparts and towers surround the ruined castle; while a background of lofty cliffs with black dikes of basalt running through the limestone completed the weird effect. The castle, built on the last spur of the mountains of the Coliran, belonged first to the Comtes Adhémar and later to the famous family of Rohan-Soubise . . .

A mile or more to the west of Rochefort lies the extinct volcano of Chenavari, with a fine basalt causeway which the country people call the Pavé des Géants; and from the flat plateau which covers the old crater there is a magnificent view over the Vivarais and Dauphiné—Rose G. Kingsley, in "In the Rhône Country."

## Naming the Mysterious Island

Before giving the signal for his companions to depart, Cyrus Smith said to them in a calm, grave voice:

"Here, my friends, is a small corner of land upon which we have been thrown. We are going to live here—a long time, perhaps. Perhaps, too, unexpected help will arrive, if some ship should chance to pass. I say chance, because this is an unimportant island; there is not even a port in which ships could anchor; it is situated out of the route usually followed, that is to say, too much to the south for the ships that frequent the archipelagos of the Pacific, and too much to the north for those that go to Australia by doubling the Horn. I wish to hide nothing of our position from you."

"And you are right, my dear Cyrus," replied the reporter, with animation.

"You have to deal with men. They have confidence in you, and you can depend upon them. Is it not so, my friends?"

"I will obey you in everything, Captain," said Harbert, seizing the engineer's hand.

"My master always and everywhere!" cried Neh.

"As for me," said the sailor, "if I ever grumble at work, my name's not Jack Pencroft, and if you like, Captain, we will make a little America out of this island! We will build towns, establish railways, and start telegraphs, and one fine day, when it is quite changed, quite put in order and quite civilized, we will go and offer it to the government of the Union. Only, I ask one thing . . . It is that we do not consider ourselves castaways, but colonists, who have come here to settle . . ."

"One minute, my friends," said the engineer. "It seems to me it would be a good thing to give a name to this island, as well as to the capes, promontories, and water-courses which we can see . . ."

"I should prefer borrowing names

from our country," said the reporter, "which would remind us of America."

"Yes, for the chief ones," said Cyrus Smith; "for those of the bays and seas I admit it willingly. We might give to that vast bay on the east the name of Union Bay, for instance; to that large hollow on the south, Washington Bay; to the mountain on which we are standing, that of Mt. Franklin; to that lake extended before our eyes, that of Lake Grant. These names will recall our country, and those of our great citizens who have honored it; but for the rivers, gulfs, capes, and promontories, rather let us choose names which recall their peculiar shape. They will impress themselves on our memory, and at the same time be more practical. The shape of the island is so strange that we shall not be troubled to imagine what it resembles. As to the streams which we shall hereafter explore, we can christen them as we find them. What do you think, my friends?"

The proposal was unanimously adopted. The island was spread out under their eyes like a map, and they had only to give names to its angles and points. Gideon Spillet would write them down, and the geographical nomenclature of the island would be definitely adopted. First they named the two bays and the mountain . . . "Now," said the reporter, "to this peninsula at the southwest of the island, I propose to give the name of Serpentine Peninsula, and that of Reptile-end to the bent tail which terminates it, for it is just like a reptile's tail."

"Agreed," said the engineer.

"Now," said Harbert, pointing to the other end of the island, "let us call this gulf which is so singularly like open jaws, Shark Gulf."

"Capital!" cried Pencroft, "and we can complete the resemblance by naming the two parts of the jaws Mandible Cape."

"But there are two capes," said the reporter.

"Well," replied Pencroft, "we can name North Mandible Cape and South Mandible Cape."

"They are so recorded," said Spillet . . .

Pencroft was delighted at the turn things had taken, and their imagination soon gave to the river which furnished the settlers with drinking water, and near which the balloon had thrown them, the name of Mercy, in true gratitude to Providence; to the island upon which the castaways had first landed, the name of Safety Island; to the plateau which crowned the high granite precipice above the Chimneys, and from which the view embraced the whole of the vast bay, the name of Prospect Heights . . .

Everything was completed, and the party was about to descend, when Pencroft cried out:

"Well, we are precious stupid!"

"Why?" asked Gideon Spillet, who had closed his note-book and risen to go.

"Why, our island! We have forgotten to christen it!"

Harbert was going to propose to give it the engineer's name, and all his companions would have applauded, when Cyrus Smith said simply:

"Let us give it the name of a great citizen, my friends—of him who now struggles to defend the unity of the American Republic! Let us call it Lincoln Island."

The engineer's proposal was replied to by three hurrahs. And that evening, before sleeping, the new colonists talked of their absent country . . .

Now this happened on the 13th of March, 1865.—Jules Verne.

such a language a speaker could not make himself understood except by putting his words in a certain order. If, for instance, he wished to tell you that he went from one place to another, from A to B, and had no propositions like our A to and from, he would have to put A first and B second; that is, he would have to set his nouns in the order in which he wished the ideas of his movement to enter your mind. And this principle remains the primary law of order in good speech, whether prose or poetry; the words should be in the order of the ideas; and poetry differs from prose only in its more aesthetic and subtler conception of the proper sequence, and in the greater artifices that it is able to employ, and the greater difficulties that it has to overcome.

There are all manner of exceptions to this rule; but the most apparent inconsistencies are manifestly dependent on the primary value of the rule: for instance, an idea in an unexpected position in the sentence is often most effective; but the surprise is, of course, the thorough proof of what reliance upon Principle does, together with the demonstration of the method. "Health." Mrs. Eddy declares on page 11 of "Rudimental Divine Science," "is the consciousness of the unreality of pain and disease; or, rather, the absolute consciousness of harmony and of nothing else." Here in the words "the absolute consciousness of harmony" she has stated the very essence of what every one is looking for, the end which can never be achieved through the administering of any amount of drugs or serums. True health, then, is not a condition of matter. It exists altogether as orderly activity in Mind. The consciousness of health is all that one could ever have of health.

As a matter of fact, one's consciousness of anything is all that one ever has of anything. What a man accepts as his consciousness determines his whole well-being. If, for instance, he admits even to himself that he is conscious of an ache, then what he is pleased or displeased to call his consciousness of an ache is all that he has of the ache. In unconsciousness, of course, there is neither pain nor pleasure.

To know that consciousness itself is good and being good, must be the consciousness of right feeling, is to replace any suggestion of pain with all sufficient rejoicing. Before such joy what may have tried to suppose and suggest itself as a consciousness of discord simply has to subside. The very real consciousness of harmonious activity is always here and now to be accepted and experienced.

The genuine joy which constitutes well-being and a sense of pain or disease cannot exist together. To the extent that one understands unlimited intelligence as the source or reason for health and consciously rejoices in this understanding, he is well. Just to the extent that one fails so to reason in accordance with the divine Mind and to realize this Mind's manifestation of right activity, one is sick.

The very fact that one has or expresses intelligence is a guarantee that there is an intelligent cause for orderly action. Non-intelligence could never be mixed in with intelligence.

Disorder could never be mingled with what really is order. The health of Mind could never be disturbed by a belief of disease in matter. The true consciousness which metaphysically exists could not possibly include any element of non-existence or destruction.

Where, then, in the reality of being is there any room whatever for discord?

Logically the belief in discord is the effect of a mere supposition, of an utterly hypothetical mortal mind setting itself up to be an opposite to the one infinite Mind. Such a supposition is, of course, absurd on its very face.

All there is must be infinitely, incontrovertibly, eternally all there is without any possibility of an opposite. To look at globe and think abstractly of its rotation, one might fancy that a tiny mortal on the surface of such a sphere as the earth would inevitably be hurled off into endless space. About as well as can be, humanly, this illustrates the nature of a supposition of an impossibility. For right where this supposition might be fancied to operate, right there another law is maintaining the actual sense of things. The law of divine intelligence is the law of complete order in activity. Since completeness or wholeness is health, this law is the law of health, and it cannot be broken.

Over and over again Christian Science has been reiterating for years this entirely logical reasoning as to why veritable health is indestructible and continuous.

To know that there is indeed one infinite divine Mind, forever governing its idea, the real man, and forever conscious of order in action in every respect is very different from any ignoring of evil or from any unexplained declaration that there is no trouble. Just as the child, considering for the first time the seemingly queer concept of a rotating earth for people to live on, has to be awakened by the unfoldment of the truth out of any concept that people would necessarily be whirled off by the motion, so the men and women and children of today have to be aroused by the reasoning of Principle from the false dream of sickness.

In Mind, where man's whole true experience is, perfect ease of action goes on, even while the supposititious mortal mind is dreaming of disease in any form.

What one has of anything is his concept of it. Without Mind man would have and be nothing. Fortunately the divine Mind is always awake, alert, conscious, and always includes and maintains the perfect concept of real or spiritual health.

The turning of humanity to this divine

## The Reason For Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW that it is more generally acknowledged than ever before that Christian Science actually does heal, many are the more eager to know just how it accomplishes the results which are so obvious. Apathy and antipathy are giving way before earnest seeking. What the whole world is entitled to demand, is there that is substantial and satisfying about the application of Christian Science to the affairs of everyday living? How may one start to understand the Principle and practice of this that may hitherto have seemed rather abstruse? Why is health possible for one whom disease has apparently all but overpowered? What is health anyway?

These and countless others of the queries of the sincere seeker, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has answered fully in her various works. The truly scientific answer is, of course, the thorough proof of what reliance upon Principle does, together with the demonstration of the method. "Health." Mrs. Eddy declares on page 11 of "Rudimental Divine Science," "is the consciousness of the unreality of pain and disease; or, rather, the absolute consciousness of harmony and of nothing else." Here in the words "the absolute consciousness of harmony" she has stated the very essence of what every one is looking for, the end which can never be achieved through the administering of any amount of drugs or serums. True health, then, is not a condition of matter. It exists altogether as orderly activity in Mind. The consciousness of health is all that one could ever have of health.

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Mind with its right concept means the improving of a man's concepts so that what has seemed disorder, overaction, or inaction, gives way before the divine Mind's concept of harmony and exactly right action. This is healing. It is perfectly reasonable, for there is always the absolute reason for health and never the slightest reason or cause for anything else. More than human logic, such an explanation is divine metaphysical.

As Mrs. Eddy says, under the sub-heading of "Metaphysics challenges physic" on pages 161 and 162 of Science and Health, "The ordinary practitioner, examining bodily symptoms, telling the patient that he is sick, and treating the case according to his physical diagnosis, would naturally induce the very disease he is trying to cure, even if it were not already determined by mortal mind. Such unconscious mistakes would not occur, if this old class of philanthropists looked as deeply for cause and effect into mind as into matter. The physician agrees with his 'adversary quickly,' but upon different terms than does the metaphysician; for the matter-physician agrees with the disease, while the metaphysician agrees only with health and challenges disease." Thus the continuous agreement with the spiritual reason for health is sureness of continuous freedom.

## Expectant Dawn

The dawn that dispels sleep, in nature is only welcome. The cows that have drowsed since evening twilit, crouched in ungainly comfort on the ground, like half-produced sphinxes to the night-wanderer's vague vision, with now and then a moment's munching of the cud in their dreams, wake at the first gray hints, upheave their clumsy bodies, and fall to brawling daintily near the pasture bars . . . The birds stir in the high boughs and the bushes, call and twitter to each other, preen their ruffled feathers, and shake slumber from their joyous throats in song. The fragrances of herb and flower, the rose's charm and the balsam of the firs, exhale upon the dewy air. The east's perpetual miracle, coursing the globe forever from its source in the mid-Pacific waters, is at the verge of revelation. The riddle of the night's dream opens its mystery as the lighter tints are absorbed into the splendid heraldry of morn. Earth with rich expectancy awaits the new revelation,—always at hand, ever withdrawn, going on with the dawn to new days.—Charles Goodrich Whiting.

## Who Lives on Manna

Who lives on manna fallen from the skies

Must soon or late all other men surprise.

—Frank Preston Stearns.

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### A Tyrtæus of "Ninety-Two"

THERE is a story of the Second Messenian War which tells how the Spartans were commanded by an oracle to choose a general out of Attica, how their choice fell upon one, Tyrtæus, the son of Archibrot, of Aphidnae, and how this Tyrtæus, by means of his poems, not only inspired with an unconquerable courage the armies in the field, but caused the Lacedæmonians at home to forget their personal quarrels. That was some seven hundred years before Christ, a hundred years after the greatest of all war poems is supposed to have been written, and some two thousand five hundred years before the most famous of modern war songs was to be composed in the hurricane days of the French Revolution. It is this song and its author which it is proposed to commemorate in a monument to be erected in the Grande Place, at Strasbourg, on the very spot on which, a few months ago, the statue of the Emperor William stood.

It was the bitter winter of 1792. The great Revolution was flaming to the zenith of its excesses, and in Strasbourg, as in most of the cities of France, there was want and suffering enough and to spare. In the house of Dietrich, the mayor, there was no more abundance than elsewhere, but what there was the mayor and his wife and daughters shared generously with an officer of the garrison. Rouget de Lisle. De Lisle was at once a poet, a thinker, and a soldier. Devoted to the Revolution, he had given himself unspuriously to it, and so on the eve of one of the numerous revolutionary fetes, it was natural that his friend Dietrich should suggest to him the composition of a hymn to inspire the Strasbourgers to stand firm against the Imperial forces massing east of the Rhine. It was midnight when de Lisle reached his quarters. The cold was intense. But, seating himself before his little clavichord, he sang and played the famous hymn, the words of which came as it were unsought, till he sank to sleep with his head upon his instrument.

The day had dawned when he awakened. He hurried to the house of Dietrich. He found the mayor in the garden. Early as it was, Dietrich roused his family and sent for his friends. The words and music of de Lisle's composition were recorded on paper, and then, in the drawing room of the mayor's house, with his eldest daughter accompanying them, the great hymn was sung for the first time. It was called "The Hymn of the Army of the Rhine." There was something extraordinary in the power both of the music and of the words. In an instant, as it were, they expressed the mutterings, and swelled into the fury of the occasion. The whole country was gripped by them. In the far-away Jura, de Lisle's royalist mother heard them, and demanded bitterly, "What is this song of the brigands roaming through France, with which our name is linked?" A month or so later, when the Revolution was lost in its fury, Dietrich was carried to the guillotine while the drums rolled the tune round the scaffold. At last there came the turn of de Lisle himself. A fugitive in the mountains, he heard his song sung by the peasants, and inquired what it was called. "That," replied one of them, "is the 'Marseillaise!'" It was thus he learned the new name of his own song.

The winter of 1792 gave place to the spring. By midsummer the heat was as fierce as the cold had been severe in January. Unfortunately the temper of the revolutionaries was rising with it. The Girondists, alarmed at the moderation of the capital, were busy stirring the faubourgs into action, and calling upon the Midi for assistance. And so, when the demand of Barbaroux reached Marseilles, the city got ready its legion to march to Paris. Six hundred men, soldiers and sailors for the most part, with a sprinkling it is said of galley-slaves, though these not necessarily criminals, Genoese and Ligurians, men out of Corsica and Piedmont, all armed with sword and musket, crowned with the red Phrygian cap, and dragging with them two cannon. This was the legion Barbaroux, drawn up before the town hall in Marseilles, on the morning of the 5th of July, 1792; and by evening, already tramping the white highway the Romans had built to the north.

Twenty-five days later the Marseillais entered Paris, by the suburb of Charenton, white with dust, their faces tanned black by the sun, and with green boughs bound over their red caps. The villages had received them with delight, the towns had erected arches in their honor, and everywhere, as they marched, the drums had rolled at their head, and the six hundred voices had chanted, in notes alternately flat and sharp, the hymn of de Lisle. And now, at last in Paris, they are bidden to a great dinner, at the Blue Dial, in the Champs Elysées. A little more than a week later the explosion came. At midnight, on the 9th of August, the steeples of Paris crashed their warning over the sleeping city, St. Roch answering to St. Jacques, and St. Germain l'Auxerrois, the infamous usherer-in of the day of St. Bartholomew, clanging back to both. By eight in the morning the King had left the Tuilleries for the Assembly, and left unwittingly forever. A little later the red-coated Swiss were fighting, in the place du Carrousel, with the Marseillais and others, fighting the last battle for King Louis' throne. Had they had anyone to lead them, an interested spectator said later, they would have won the day. The spectator was a young man of twenty-three summers, at present without employment, and undecided between entering trade and keeping a lodging house,—by name, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Who shall estimate the effect of the Iliad over the Hellenic world? Who shall calculate the influence of the "Marseillaise" upon France? Fletcher of Saltoun once declared he was indifferent who made a country's laws, the important thing was who made its ballads. And in a way history has borne this out, a striking example being the effect of the insane nonsense of "Lilli-Burero." Therefore the Committee which has been formed to erect the Strasbourg monument, and which numbers amongst

others Mr. Poincaré, Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Dubost, and Mr. Deschanel, may remember that, if Fletcher of Saltoun judged anywhere near right, they may be building better than they guess.

### Choosing War Memorials

Nor every day does a community have so interesting or so important a question to decide as the choice of a type of war memorial. Ideas in wide variety have already been advanced in the many states, cities, and towns of the American Union which desire to set up fitting memorials, and no doubt many more will be put forward. The chief point at issue in the discussions quite generally appears to be as to whether the memorials, especially those which will be most conspicuous and perhaps most expensive, should, in the main, be aesthetic or practical in character, idealistic or utilitarian. There is something to be said on both sides, and more than a little, that is worth hearing and considering, has already been said. While in the great majority of cases the question has yet to be determined, enough decisions and expressions of opinion have been made public to indicate the trend of thought on the subject. There are gratifying evidences that people in all parts of the country are seeking to go about the matter intelligently, and private organizations and representatives of institutions qualified to be helpful in the attainment of the best results of effort and financial expenditure are offering their services. So far as the artistic element shall figure in these hundreds or thousands of memorials, it will no doubt exemplify in a marked degree, as it certainly should, the advance in knowledge and appreciation of things pertaining to art which has taken place in the United States during the later years. There will, of course, be few, if any, such military statues of bronze or stone as so generally commemorated the deeds of the Civil War. At this early stage there is evidence of a prevalent feeling that the high motive impelling those who fought for the allied cause will be best represented by something that will be of continual service. This feeling naturally directs thought, in many instances, to some sort of building project. Thus it appears that in the United States a majority of the memorials of this war will be of the architectural order, although quite likely some of the most notable examples will be of different character. Information which supports this view has just been made public by the Alabama memorial commission, which has obtained data from thirty-four states as to their plans. The replies show that a majority of the states propose the erection of public buildings as memorials.

One of the agencies which should be generally helpful in the choice and establishment of war memorials is the American Federation of Arts, whose energetic and public-spirited work in maintaining traveling exhibitions and lecture courses on circuit has accomplished much in the way of popular education in art and in awakening interest in the subject. This organization, which has 224 chapters throughout the country, and publishes a monthly magazine and an annual book on American art, has adopted and announced certain definite ideas concerning war memorials, similar to those laid down by the National Commission of Fine Arts and approved by the National Academy of Arts and Letters. A list of appropriate types of memorial which the federation has published ranges conveniently from a flag-staff with a memorial base, which may be quite inexpensive, to symbolic groups and portrait statues calling for artistic ability of the highest order for their execution. The federation has made a valuable contribution to the discussion of the question of preference of war memorials for their aesthetic value or for utilitarian merit as well, by arranging for expressions by prominent persons at its tenth annual meeting, held recently at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York. Perhaps one of the least expected suggestions here offered was that from Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who advocated postponement of action for fifteen or twenty years, since, he wrote, it would not be possible to erect a suitable memorial until sufficient time had elapsed for the effect of the war upon the world to be known. One of the finest existing memorials, the president-emeritus of Harvard added, that to Washington in the Washington Monument, waited three generations. Elihu Root gave a wise word of warning against permitting memorials to be used by individuals to carry out personal schemes, and probably sounded one of the most impressive notes heard for the aesthetic type when he said: "Let American art express the spirit of the American people. Art only can express the spirit for which plain men and women are unable to find words. Unless American art finds a way to express this spirit and the inspiration of the men in the war, memorials will be failures."

### Americanism in Hawaii

HAWAIIANS' ambitions for statehood will scarcely gain encouragement in the immediate future by such acts on their part, or on the part of their official representatives, as that which took place recently in the Senate of the territorial Legislature blocking efforts of members of that body for the more thorough Americanization of the Hawaiian schools. According to information received a short time ago, a vote of the Senate which stood 11 to 14 resulted in the tabling of a bill "to prescribe certain qualifications for school teachers and regulating the courses of instruction for the purpose of safeguarding American citizenship in the Territory of Hawaii." It appears that the purpose of the measure was the wholly proper and highly important one of bringing the foreign-language schools of the Territory, those conducted in the Japanese, Chinese, and Korean languages, under closer surveillance by the Department of Public Instruction, and that the bill followed, to some extent, the lines of legislation already adopted in continental United States. According to reports from an authoritative source, Japanese residents of the Hawaiian Islands conducted a rather extensive lobby against the measure, while just before the vote was taken certain Chinese of Honolulu sent to the Senate a letter protesting against the bill, although at an earlier stage Chinese educators had said that they were ready to conform to its conditions if it became law.

It is difficult to imagine how anyone wishing to see

democracy, as represented by the institutions of the United States, fostered and developed in the islands could reasonably have objected to the passage of the proposed legislation. The main provisions involved were that no person should serve as teacher in any school in Hawaii without first obtaining a certificate from the Department of Public Instruction, and that no person should receive a certificate unless he or she "possesses ideals of democracy, and has a knowledge of the English language, American history, and methods of United States government." It was provided further, however, apparently assuring reasonable opportunity for those in the service to prepare themselves for continuing in the work, that any teacher unable to qualify should be granted a period of not more than two years, from July 1, 1920, in which to do so. One section, quite logically, required the teacher to pursue a course of study calculated to enable him or her to inculcate in the pupils the ideals of the form of government of the United States and loyalty thereto, and that he or she should "not teach anything calculated to extol or exploit the ideals and principles of a government foreign to the government of the United States or anything not suitable for the training of youths for American citizenship."

One can scarcely avoid wondering if there may not have been some relation between the obstruction of this Americanization legislation and the fact that, at or about the time the United States entered the war, Germans had gained possession of a considerable proportion of the sugar business of the islands, which comprises almost their entire industry. According to a report just issued by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, and formerly custodian of enemy alien property, Germans had secured 30 per cent of the Hawaiian sugar business. The sugar operating company, according to Mr. Palmer's report, was evidently of the characteristic German sort, since it was one of a chain of industrial enterprises which the German banks had established throughout the world, while the head of the concern's holding company was, until his return to Germany, the German Consul in Hawaii, and thus the direct representative of the German banks as well as of the German Government. After he left the islands the German consulate was retained by one of the managers of the sugar concern. The United States Government, however, sold the German property, and it is now owned by 646 persons residing in or connected with the Hawaiian Islands, and of whose loyal Americanism, the Palmer report says, there can be no doubt. Whether, however, the disturbance in certain quarters occasioned by the transfer of the German holdings to other hands had anything to do with the surprising hold-up of the legislation for insuring American instruction in the Hawaiian schools it would be interesting to know, and may yet be known. Meanwhile it will be well to keep a sharp lookout for similar influences in the future. It is to be hoped, and indeed expected, that the territorial Senate will soon fully realize its mistake, and hasten to correct it, especially since, as appears from the debate on this very measure, Hawaiians intend at once pressing the statehood issue.

### Lisbon

THE way of a name, especially a well-known name, is interesting to very many people outside the ranks of the confirmed etymologist. The strange way in which, through the centuries, a name, maybe, gradually changes and changes until it has really changed out of all casual recognition, yet never quite parts from its original, has a fascination all its own. Lisbon is a very first-class example. No one, offhand, would think of connecting the name with Ulysses, and yet your etymologist dives into the subject and so connects it without apparent difficulty. Every one, of course, knows the legend that Lisbon owes its origin to Ulysses. It makes no difference that the mythical city founded by the great wanderer is declared by Strabo to have been rather in the mountains of Turdania, in the extreme south of Spain. Such contentions never make any difference to a well-established tradition. And so the oldest name by which the city ever was known, that is to say, "Olisipo," came to be written Ulyssippo. This, on Phoenician lips, says one authority, appeared as "Alissubbo," or the friendly bay. Then came the Romans, changing the name, but sealing their appreciation of the happy situation of the beautiful city on the heights above the Tagus by calling it "Felicitas Julia." After the Romans came the Moors with their Al Aschbuna, still carrying out the same idea, and, after the Moors, the Portuguese, with the Alissubbo of the Phoenician carried a step further, and appearing as Lissabona. From that to the Lisboa or Lisbon of today is but a step.

And what a history there is in it! It carries one safely through the centuries, touching lightly on the story of Phoenician, Roman, and Moor as each, in turn, held sway along the shores of Friendly Bay. Lisbon, indeed, was the last stronghold of the Moor in Portugal, and the story of how King Alfonso I laid siege to it through many months, in 1147, and, at last, with the aid of English and Flemish crusaders on their way to Syria captured it, is one of the great romances of history. Other landmarks and epochs in the history of Lisbon are the burning of the city by the Castilian army of Henry II, in 1373; its period of splendor and greatness in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese Empire was spreading itself to India and Africa; its long years of humiliation from 1580 to 1640, when Lisbon was a provincial town under Spanish rule; its release from the Spanish bondage; the great earthquake of 1755; and the grand rebuilding of the city under the direction of the famous Carvalho.

Carvalho had a gracious task. Lisbon has always been famous for the beauty of its situation, and few who write about Portugal today fail to attempt, once again, to convey the beauties of its blue waters, its white, red-roofed houses, the wonderful verdure of its gardens, and over all the "peerless blue of a Southern sky." "The eyes rest," says one writer, "upon a succession of amphitheaters built up with tier upon tier of houses, great and small, which the sorcery of Lusitanian sunlight transfigures into the semblance of a city of palaces and many mansions built up of marbles of delicate and varied hues." The westernmost of European capitals spreads itself in leisurely fashion over its eleven hills, extending for more than five

miles along the shores of the famous Rada de Lisboa, and for more than three miles inland. Beyond the narrow channel leading out of the Rada through which flow the waters of the Tagus lies the open sea, and some 800 miles away over the horizon to the west are the Azores, in which Lisbon today is so much interested.

### Notes and Comments

WHO in America five years ago could have imagined the scene that took place when the Assistant Treasurer of the United States publicly bought himself a fresh doughnut on the steps of the Sub-Treasury in New York City? This was the first doughnut sold by the Salvation Army in New York in its campaign for funds to pay off war-work indebtedness and secure a sound financial backing for home service work. In different parts of the great city the beating of the Salvation Army drums started the "drive" at the noon hour, and Salvation Army bands were playing with even more than their customary vigorous enthusiasm as the Assistant Treasurer of the United States purchased his doughnut. Within fifteen minutes the first batch of a thousand doughnuts had been sold, and more were coming. Most of those who bought doughnuts paid a dollar apiece for them, but one doughnut sold for \$50, unquestionably the highest price that had ever been paid for what, according to Washington Irving, the inhabitants of Knickerbocker New York used to call an "olykoek."

THE marked and continuous success of Mr. Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln," at the Hammersmith Theater, London, brought thither from the Birmingham Repertory Theater, may be taken as of considerable encouragement both for playwrights and for audiences, demanding something both more intellectually and artistically satisfying than what has been provided for them of late. Those watching with dismal wonder the plays which have attracted crowded audiences in the West End, during recent years, have queried whether, as has been pessimistically affirmed, London really is contented with "dreadful rubbish." Mr. John Drinkwater's courage and good-faith, however, have proved that there are a very great number of people who appreciate something more than mere "façade."

IT is not surprising that the Birmingham Repertory Theater should have led the way, for Birmingham has always been noticeably ahead in enterprise and enlightenment where the public weal is concerned. To those watching "the signs of the times," in the dramatic world during the last few months, the announcement, recently made by Mr. Drinkwater, that he regarded the prospect of "half a dozen repertory theaters, established around London, in addition to the great national theater," as by no means wildly impractical, must have been received with less temptation to skepticism than would have greeted it even so recently as the end of 1918.

AT ANY rate, the coldness of the atmosphere in higher altitudes, which was one of the first things aviators learned they must protect themselves against, proves this: that experience does not always bear out theory. It was Icarus, of mythological fame, certainly one of the earliest pioneers in overseas flying, of whom we read: "His flight was too high, and thus the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings, and he fell into the sea."

NOW that the word is going out that war refugees in Europe need every woolen thing that can be knitted for them, perhaps American knitting-needles will be as busy this year as they were last. The big, picturesque knitting bags will again appear, although some of them may be taken down from the attic, where eventually a good many of them will probably retire to be found again, forty or fifty years hence, and become interesting to collectors of the quaint, old-fashioned things of the war period. Soldier socks will give way to children's stockings, and knitted garments will be fitted to the needs of civilians of all sizes. Whatever else the war has done to the world, it has been a splendid awakener of sympathy, and the knowledge that there is still need for their product will keep the knitting-needles busy.

IT WILL be an odd twentieth century symbolization of the historic conquest of paganism by Christianity if the Diana that has so long overlooked New York City from the top of the Madison Square Garden building goes its way to a museum and is replaced by the cross. Such a change appears likely. Madison Square Garden, associated with varied entertainments that have certainly had little to do with religion, stands on land so valuable that the structure has for some time been a financial failure, and events seem to progress toward the acquirement of the property by the Interchurch World Movement, a remarkable American organization of Protestant churches of the United States, that may conceivably build a new skyscraper where the "Garden" now stands and use it entirely for religious purposes. An organization planning a "drive" for at least \$300,000,000 in the near future seems not likely to lack for funds. And so, if the present plan is carried out, the statue of the pagan goddess will disappear and the cross take its place.

THE revived interest of American house decorators in the old-time wallpapers has fortunately resulted in the finding of some excellent specimens, put away a hundred years or more ago in some attic. Eighteen rolls of paper, for example, were recently discovered, in an old New England house, that tell the story of Pizarro's visit to Peru and illustrate also the habit of the old-time wallpaper-makers in going far and wide in history and geography for their subjects. These old wallpapers were often painted by hand, or made by the old art of hand-block printing, although nowadays they are reproduced, literally or otherwise, by printing from wooden blocks. The Pizarro paper was an uncommonly valuable recovery, probably brought to America as long ago as 1735, at a period oddly like the present one in the expansion of commerce and the growth of acquaintanceship between distant parts of the planet. It was a time without photographic cameras, and the designs on the wallpaper seem often to have been intended to interest people as photographs of unfamiliar scenes and places do nowadays.